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Economic
Developments
and Outlook

The District
of Columbia and
Washington
Metropolitan Area

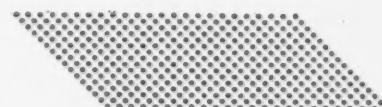
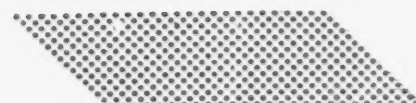
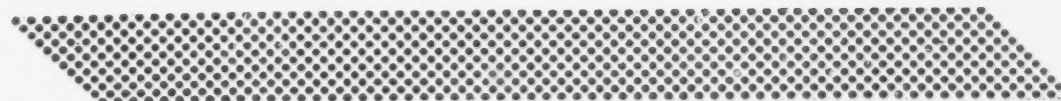
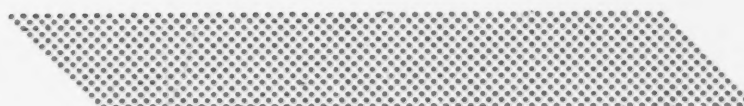
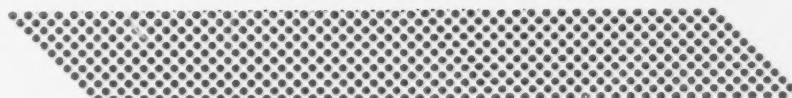


Department of
Employment Services



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

FY 1983 ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT



October 1982

PREFACE

The objective of the ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT is to provide basic economic, demographic, and labor market analysis necessary for policy formulation and program planning by the D.C. Department of Employment Services for the current fiscal year. In addition, the nature of the document makes it useful to other agencies which administer manpower related programs, and to the general public for its need for labor market data. It is therefore distributed widely outside the Department.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The shortrun outlook (1982-83) for the Washington Metropolitan Area's economy is rather gloomy. Little or no growth is expected in the Area economy over the next year.

Since November 1980, monthly levels of unemployment in the District of Columbia have shown increases over year ago estimates. Delayed reaction to the 1980 recession; the impact of the current recession; Federal Government layoffs; and structural unemployment problems factor heavily in this economic downturn. Though more resistant to economic downturns than the District of Columbia economy, the 1981 recession, combined with Federal Government layoffs, have had a significantly negative impact on the levels of employment and unemployment in the Washington suburban ring.

In 1976, 42 percent of Area jobs were in the District of Columbia. By 1985, the District's share of Area jobs is expected to diminish to 37 percent. By 1985, the number of jobs in Suburban Washington, D.C. is expected to increase 37.6 percent over the 1976 level--more than four times the rate of growth in the District of Columbia (8.2 percent). In the District of Columbia, the gap between the top two industries (Government and Service) is expected to close considerably between 1976 and 1985.

It is estimated that 79,700 persons in the District of Columbia and 194,000 persons in the Metropolitan Area will be potentially eligible for employment-related services during Fiscal Year 1983.

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SUMMARY: ECONOMY IN REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The District of Columbia

The Washington, D.C. Gross District Product (GDP)^{1/} advanced slightly in 1981, as the index rose 0.9 percent to 106.1. During 1981, all but two industries increased. This 0.9 percent increase equalled the increase in 1980. These gains, however, were slim relative to the gains of 1977 (1.5 percent); 1978 (1.9 percent) and 1979 (1.7 percent). These modest gains in 1980 and 1981 are largely the result of back-to-back national recessions and government budget cuts and constraints.

The communications-public utilities index had the largest relative gain during 1981 with a strong advance in communications, a small gain in gas sales and a small decline in the demand for electricity. The service sector had its largest increase in ten years, advancing 3.7 percent during 1981. These gains are attributable to the strong influence of associations and lobbying groups in the service sector.

Gains in the construction sector were due solely to advances in nonresidential construction. During 1981, residential construction fell nearly 14 percent below 1980 levels. Between 1980 and 1981 the number of building permits issued in the District fell from 2,661 to 979—a 63 percent decrease. The transportation sector rose 2.6 percent with these gains being entirely in trucking and local transit. The modest gains in finance, insurance, and real estate occurred early in the year. Trade rose only slightly over the year as a result of inflation and the recession.

Government and manufacturing were the two sectors that declined over the year. The government sector, the largest industry sector in the District, declined steadily throughout the year. Manufacturing, a small but significant sector, declined largely because of the closing of the Washington Star in August 1981.^{2/}

Between 1980 and 1981 total personal income (in current dollars) increased 10.4 percent in the District. This compares to an annual average growth rate of 13.0 percent between 1970 and 1981. Adjusting for price changes, total personal income decreased 2.8 percent over the year, while rising 0.2 percent per year between 1970 and 1981. The effects of inflation and the national recession have resulted in a decline in total personal income in constant dollars over the year.

Per capita income in current dollars in the District rose 11.9 percent over the year. Between 1970 and 1981 the annual average growth rate in per capita income was 16.6 percent. Like total personal income, after adjusting for price changes, real per capita income dropped 1.5 percent between 1980 and 1981. Between 1970 and 1981 real per capita income increased by 1.8 percent in the District.

^{1/}This index number (and dollar value) for the District and Area is computed by the C&P Telephone Company and is consistent with the gross national product.

^{2/}Business in Washington, December 1981-January 1982, Corporate Research Division, C&P Telephone Company.

After three years of increases, industry employment declined between 1980 and 1981 as a result of the national/local recession and government budget constraints. The recession seems to have had a direct effect on businesses in the District. The number of businesses notifying the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue of their closing increased from 1,420 in 1980 to 1,658 in 1981—an increase of 16.8 percent. Further evidence of hard times is apparent from U.S. District Court records with the number of businesses filing for bankruptcy increasing by 79 percent between fiscal year 1980 and 1981.*

Over the year (1980-1981) industry employment declined by 3,800 or 0.6 percent. These declines were led by the Government division where employment dropped by 7,200 (3,200 in the Federal Government and 4,100 in State and Local Government). Other declines occurred in Construction (-1,400); Manufacturing (-700); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-100). The Service and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities divisions were the only industries to post gains over the year. These two industries increased by 5,000 and 700 respectively, while Trade remained constant at 63,600 over the year.

The level and rate of unemployment which had shown steady decline since 1977, rose rather sharply between 1980 and 1981. The total number of unemployed District residents rose from 24,000 in 1980 to 28,000 in 1981. The unemployment rate increased from 7.3 percent to 9.0 percent over this same time period. As the level and rate of unemployment was increasing over the year, resident employment dropped from 305,000 in 1980 to 284,000 in 1981.

The outlook for the District's economy in 1982 and 1983 is for little or no growth at best or continued decline at worst. Despite the slight rise in the Gross District Product over the year, the estimated index closed out the year on a down note. The December 1981 index dropped below the October 1981 level of 106.1. The June 1982 index was 105.2, 0.2 percent below the May 1982 estimate and 0.4 percent below the estimate a year ago.

According to the Commerce Department, the long run growth for both total personal and per capita incomes is favorable. Between 1978 and the year 2000 total personal and per capita income in 1972 dollars is expected to grow 2.2 percent per year and 2.4 percent respectively. The short term outlook (1982-83) for both total personal and per capita incomes (in nominal and real dollars) are at best gloomy as rising unemployment and continued declines in industry employment are expected to increase downward pressures on total and per capita incomes of District residents. A positive note is that inflation is expected to continue to decline, helping those still working.

So far this year, (second quarter 1982), industry employment in the District is down 1.4 percent compared to the second quarter 1981. In light of the current recession and budget constraints imposed on both local and federal government it is anticipated that total industry employment in the District will decline approximately 2.0 percent during 1982 to 599,800. By 1983 industry employment is expected to remain relatively stable with an up-turn starting in 1984.

*District Weekly, Washington Post, Thursday, March 4, 1982.

Unemployment, which is up in the second quarter of 1982 is expected to remain at levels higher than a year ago. Without a rather pronounced turn around in the economy, the unemployment rate in the District is expected to average approximately 11.0 percent in 1982 and may average as high as 12.8 percent during 1983.

Note: The intensity and length of the recession in the nation and to an extent in the District is contingent upon these economies' reaction to the tax cuts in July 1982. Some analysts have concluded that even with the tax cuts the recovery in the second half of the year will be weak and short lived.

The Metropolitan Area

The resiliency and stability the Area economy experienced during the 1980 recession was not evident in 1981. During 1981 all major economic indicators were either down or showed only marginal increases over the year.

As a result of high interest rates and the current recession the value of new construction permits declined for the second consecutive year in the Washington Metropolitan Area. According to the Commerce Department, the value of new construction permits declined from \$1,644 million in 1979 to \$1,369 million in 1980 or 16.8 percent. By 1981 the value of construction permits had fallen another 14.7 percent from the previous year to \$1,125 million. Housing construction showed the increasing effects of economic uncertainty, high interest rates, continuing high inflation and the recession with a 25.0 percent decline from 1980 levels. Between 1979 and 1980 the decline was 9.2 percent.^{1/} The number of housing units totaled 15,800 in 1981—2,300 fewer than the previous year for a decline of 12.7 percent. In addition to the declines in the value of residential construction permits and housing starts there was also a decline in the number of housing sales in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Housing sales were down 21 percent in 1981 from 1980 levels as a result of rising interest rates, inflation, (possibly over valued homes), availability of fewer loanable funds* and the recession.^{2/} The value of non-residential permits rose 5.0 percent between 1980 and 1981 on the strength of commitments for office construction (commercial and industrial) in the District of Columbia, Alexandria, and Arlington.

Washington Area unemployment increased 18.1 percent averaging 85,800 during 1981, while Area employment dropped by 6,900 averaging 1,604,500 for the year. As a result of these movements in unemployment and employment, the area unemployment rate increased from 4.3 percent in 1980 to 5.1 percent in 1981. Between 1980 and 1981 industry employment

^{1/}Retail Memo and Sales Planner, A Marketing Service: Sales Planner for April 1982, The Washington Post.

^{2/} The Washington Post, Metro, Thursday, February 25, 1982.

*Note that over the year there was a decline in the funds at Area Savings and Loans.

TABLE I
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMIC BAROMETERS
1980 - 1981

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
District of Columbia		
Department Store (000)	\$106,922	\$108,360
Area Retail Sales**	\$16,366	\$17,708
Consumer Price Index(1967=100)	244.7	278.0
Labor Force D.C. (000)	329	312
Labor Force SMSA (000)	1,684	1,690
Unemployment D.C. (000)	24	28
Unemployment SMSA (000)	73	86
Unemployment Rate D.C.	7.3	9.0
Unemployment Rate SMSA	4.3	5.1
Total New Construction**	\$1,369	\$1,125
New Home Units	18,100	15,800
Area Savings & Loan		
Savings**	\$7,709,248	\$7,542,384
D.C. Savings & Loan	\$3,151,597	\$2,951,040
Savings ¹ /(000)		
Per Capita Income D.C.	\$12,050	\$13,487
Per Capita Income SMSA	\$12,871	N/A
D.C. Motor Vehicle		
Exise Tax (000)	\$10,406	\$11,588
D.C. Sale Tax (000)	\$199,882	\$243,228
Gross Product D.C. (000)	\$21,197.9	\$23,317.7
Gross Product SMSA (000)	\$48,093.7	\$53,320.6

**In millions

¹/ As of September

Source: Compiled by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis. (Data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of the Census; Federal Home Loan Bank System; National Association of Home Builders; D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company).

increased a mere 0.6 percent—well below the long run growth rate of 2.8 percent. All major industry sectors increased over the year except Construction and Government. These two sectors combined fell by a total of 17,600—nearly offsetting the other sectors' gains which totaled 27,300 over the year. Most of the industry growth was concentrated in the Service Division which increased by 16,800.

Area retail sales increased from \$13.7 million to \$16.4 million or 19.7 percent in nominal terms between 1979 and 1980. After adjusting for inflation area retail sales in real dollars declined 4.9 percent during 1981.

Like the District, the outlook for the area's economy in the near future (1982 and 1983) is gloomy. Little or no growth is expected in the Area economy over the next year or two. With interest rates showing only marginal downward movement in addition to a continued expected scarcity of loanable funds, construction activity is expected to remain at or below current levels in 1982 and 1983. Furthermore, if the current inventory of unsold housing is not reduced this will put further downward pressure on the already depressed housing market. The current forecast of 13,880 housing starts in the area (12.2 percent below 1981) attests to current economic conditions and the outlook for 1983 as well.

The employment situation in the Washington Metropolitan Area is not expected to show any improvement during 1982. During the second quarter 1982, unemployment in the Metropolitan Area was up 22.1 percent compared to the same period a year ago. In the Metropolitan Area there was an average 84,800 unemployed residents in the second quarter 1981 compared to 103,500 in the second quarter 1982. Similarly, the unemployment rate rose from 5.0 percent in the second quarter 1981 to 6.1 percent in the second quarter 1982. To the extent that the tax cuts in the latter half of the year have only marginal and short term effects, unemployment may be as high as 107,300 in 1982 with the rate exceeding 6.0 percent for the year. If the tax cuts have significant and long term effects, unemployment still will be higher than the 85,300 in 1981 and the rate will average 5.5 percent for the year. These higher predicted levels are based on the expectations of higher than normal unemployment during the summer months, because of fewer summer jobs in both the public and private sectors due to economic conditions. As a result of these same factors the drop in the level and rate of unemployment will be less than normal during the late summer and early fall resulting in higher overall unemployment for the year. At best, the outlook for 1983 is still quite unclear.

Industry employment in the Metropolitan Area is down 1.3 percent in the second quarter 1982 compared to a year ago. The largest declines have been in the Government where employment is down by 20,600 in the second quarter 1982 compared to year ago estimates. With a weak recovery expected in the second half of the year and further cuts in government employment expected, industry employment is expected to show marginal declines in 1982. Industry employment is expected to total 1,594,300 during 1982 with a marginal increase in 1983.

With the expected rise in unemployment, continued high interest rates, and fewer industry jobs (thus depressing disposable income), Area retail sales should be lower in 1982 and 1983 than the \$17.7 million spent on retail goods in 1981.

These same factors will also have a negative impact on the Gross Product^{1/} in the Washington Metropolitan Area in 1982 and 1983. During 1982 and 1983, the Gross Product in the Area is expected to grow less than or equal to 10.0 percent per year in nominal terms or 0.8 percent per year in real terms.

The Nation

As inflation abated in the Nation during 1981, nearly every other economic indicator took a turn for the worse. The slack in the economy in 1981 resulted in higher unemployment, falling incomes and consumer spending, fewer housing starts, decreased capacity utilization rates in some industries, rising inventories, and a relative decline in real GNP.

The outlook for 1982 is one of a continued rise in unemployment, slightly rising disposable incomes and consumer spending as a result of the tax cuts, fewer housing starts, a marginal increase if any in capacity utilization rates, slight changes in inventories and slightly declining real GNP.^{2/}

The Reagan Administration mid-year budget review, which highlights the Nation's fiscal problems, predicts a much rosier national economy for the remainder of 1982. The Administration assumes that the economy will grow at an annual rate averaging 4.5 percent after inflation during the second half of this year and throughout 1983. Even though most private economists agree that economic recovery will begin in the second half of the year they expect the recovery to be less robust than the Administration's mid-year review suggests. A number of economists believe that the real gross national product will grow at a 3.8 percent rate for the balance of 1982 and 3.5 percent in 1983.^{3/}

^{1/}The Gross Product measures the value of goods and services produced in the Washington Metropolitan Area and is comparable to the Gross National Product (GNP) for the Nation.

^{2/}It should be noted that the speed of recovery will depend in large measure on (1) significant reductions in inventory levels, which is a function of consumer spending; and (2) a significant reduction in both long and short term interest rates.

^{3/}The Wall Street Journal, August 2, 1982.

POPULATION

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The population in the District of Columbia declined by 15.7 percent between 1970 and 1980 according to the Census Bureau (See Table I). This change in population over the decade was not distributed evenly among the white and nonwhite population or city wards.

The white population, which had declined sharply over the first half of the 1970s, increased slightly for several years during the late 1970s. This rise was not enough though to offset the declines of the early 1970s--a decline of 17.9 percent in the white population. This decline is significantly less than the 33.3 percent and 39.4 percent decline experienced between 1950-1960 and 1960-1970, respectively.

The nonwhite population which had increased since 1960 declined by 14.9 percent between 1970 and 1980. According to the Census Bureau, a significant portion of this decline occurred after 1975 when the white population began to show increases. An analysis of the District's population changes indicated that the main factors for the sharp decline in the nonwhite population, particularly among blacks, was the movement of middle income blacks to the suburbs and the substantial reduction in the average household size. Even with these contrasting demographic movements nonwhites increased from 72.3 percent in 1970 to 73.1 percent in 1980.

Table I further indicates that the loss in population by wards was not evenly distributed. Ward 2, which includes the Central Business District (CBD) (See Map I), had the largest absolute (-22,300) and relative (-23.5 percent) changes in population between 1970 and 1980. Ward 3, which includes most of the area west of Rock Creek Park, had the smallest absolute (-6,600) and relative (-7.0 percent) changes in population between 1970 and 1980. (See Table II for the age, race, and sex distribution of the 1980 District of Columbia population).

The District population, which declined to 631,000 in 1981, is expected to decline slightly and/or stabilize in 1983 as Table III indicates (see page 13). By 1983 population in the District of Columbia is expected to total 630,000. This is 1.2 percent lower than the 1980 population and 0.2 percent below the 1981 estimated District of Columbia population.

TABLE I

POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE, BY WARD
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980

AREA	TOTAL			WHITE			NONWHITE*		
	1970	1980	%Change	1970	1980	%Change	1970	1980	%Change
City	756,510	637,651	- 15.7	209,300	171,796	- 18	547,200	465,855	- 15
Ward									
1	94,000	77,400	- 17.7	19,300	18,500	- 4	74,700	59,000	- 21
2	95,000	72,700	- 23.5	41,300	30,300	- 27	53,700	42,300	- 21
3	94,900	88,300	- 7.0	90,400	80,900	- 11	4,500	7,500	+ 67
4	94,500	82,900	- 12.3	18,000	10,300	- 43	76,500	72,500	- 5
5	94,200	81,700	- 13.3	10,000	6,900	- 31	84,200	74,800	- 11
6	94,600	73,400	- 22.4	13,800	15,100	+ 9	80,800	58,300	- 28
7	94,900	83,400	- 12.1	6,300	3,200	- 49	88,600	80,200	- 9
8	94,400	77,900	- 17.5	10,200	6,600	- 35	84,200	71,200	- 15

*Nonwhite includes Black and Other

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

Map I: District of Columbia by Wards

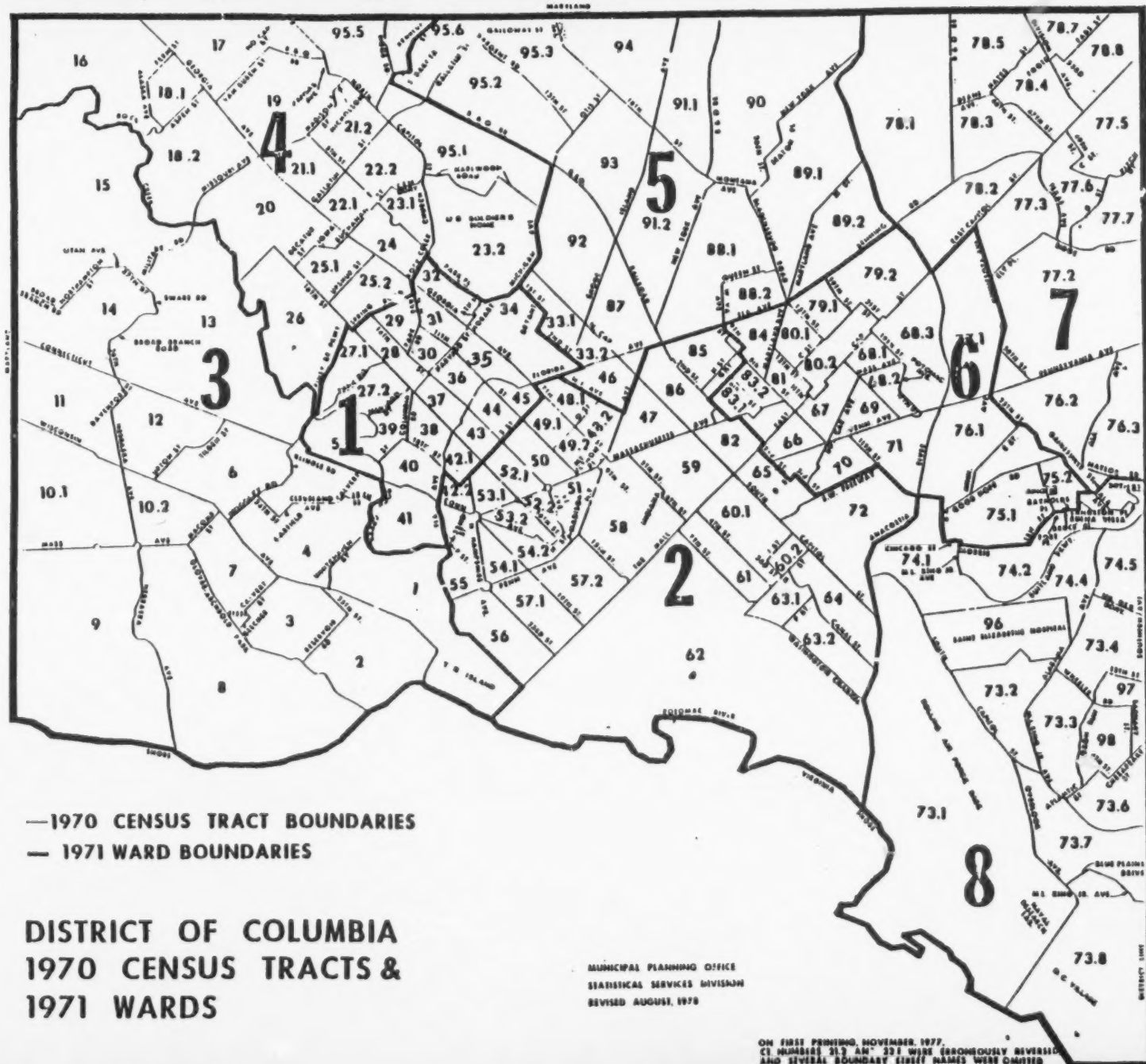


TABLE II

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ^{1/} a/
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1980

	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
All Ages	637,651	171,796	465,855	285,700	75,700	209,900	352,000	96,000	255,900
0-4	39,900	3,900	36,000	20,000	1,700	18,300	19,800	2,100	17,700
5-9	45,900	5,000	40,900	22,300	2,500	19,800	23,600	2,500	21,100
10-14	45,000	4,900	40,100	23,100	2,500	20,600	21,900	2,400	19,500
15-19	56,300	7,400	48,900	26,300	3,800	22,500	30,000	3,700	26,400
20-24	61,100	8,300	52,800	26,000	4,200	21,800	35,100	4,100	31,000
25-29	59,600	19,300	40,400	26,700	9,000	17,700	33,000	10,300	22,600
30-34	52,900	18,600	34,300	23,600	8,600	15,000	29,300	10,000	19,200
35-39	41,000	14,800	26,200	19,000	7,600	11,400	22,000	7,200	14,800
40-44	34,100	9,400	24,700	15,700	4,900	10,800	18,400	4,500	13,900
45-49	34,100	9,200	25,000	15,800	4,500	11,300	18,300	4,600	13,700
50-54	33,900	10,100	23,800	14,900	4,500	10,400	19,000	5,600	13,400
55-59	33,700	11,800	21,900	14,400	5,000	9,400	19,200	6,800	12,500
60-64	30,900	12,500	18,400	13,200	5,100	8,100	17,700	7,400	10,300
65+	69,200	36,600	32,600	24,700	11,800	12,900	44,500	24,800	19,700

^{1/} Distribution by age and sex estimated by D.C. Department of Employment Services; Division of Labor
Market Information, Research and Analysis

a/ Detail may not add totals due to independent rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau and D.C. Department of Employment Services

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The rapid population growth of the 1960s (38.0 percent) propelled the Washington Area into seventh place among the nation's largest metropolitan areas in 1970, the position it held in 1980. The final 1980 Census count showed a population of 3,060,240 in the Washington Metropolitan Area, a gain of 134,000 or 4.6 percent over the 1970 total (See Table III).

Northern Virginia absorbed most of the Area's growth, with gains of 142,000 in Fairfax County and another 60,000 in the outer counties of Prince William and Loudoun. Fairfax County had the Area's largest numerical increase, adding 142,626 people over the decade to the already populous county.

Loudoun County, the least populated of the major jurisdictions, had the highest growth rate of all area jurisdictions, rising 55 percent over the decade. Arlington County and the city of Alexandria, on the other hand, which are closer to the District of Columbia, shared the central city's declining trend.

The Maryland portion of the metropolitan area gained about half as many people as the Northern Virginia portion, with all three Maryland counties up for an overall gain of 6.9 percent. In contrast to the previous decade, Prince George's County showed slight gains for the '70's, while Montgomery County accounted for two-thirds of the gains in this segment of the SMSA. Charles County, not part of the SMSA until after the 1970 Census, posted the highest growth rate (52 percent) for the three counties. ^{1/}

By 1983 area population is expected to total 3,126,200 with the fastest growth in the outer counties of Maryland; Loudoun and Prince Williams in Virginia.

For a tabular analysis of the area's population by race and jurisdiction in 1970, 1980 and 1983, see Table III.

^{1/} The Washington Post Retail Memo, May 1981.

Map II: Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area

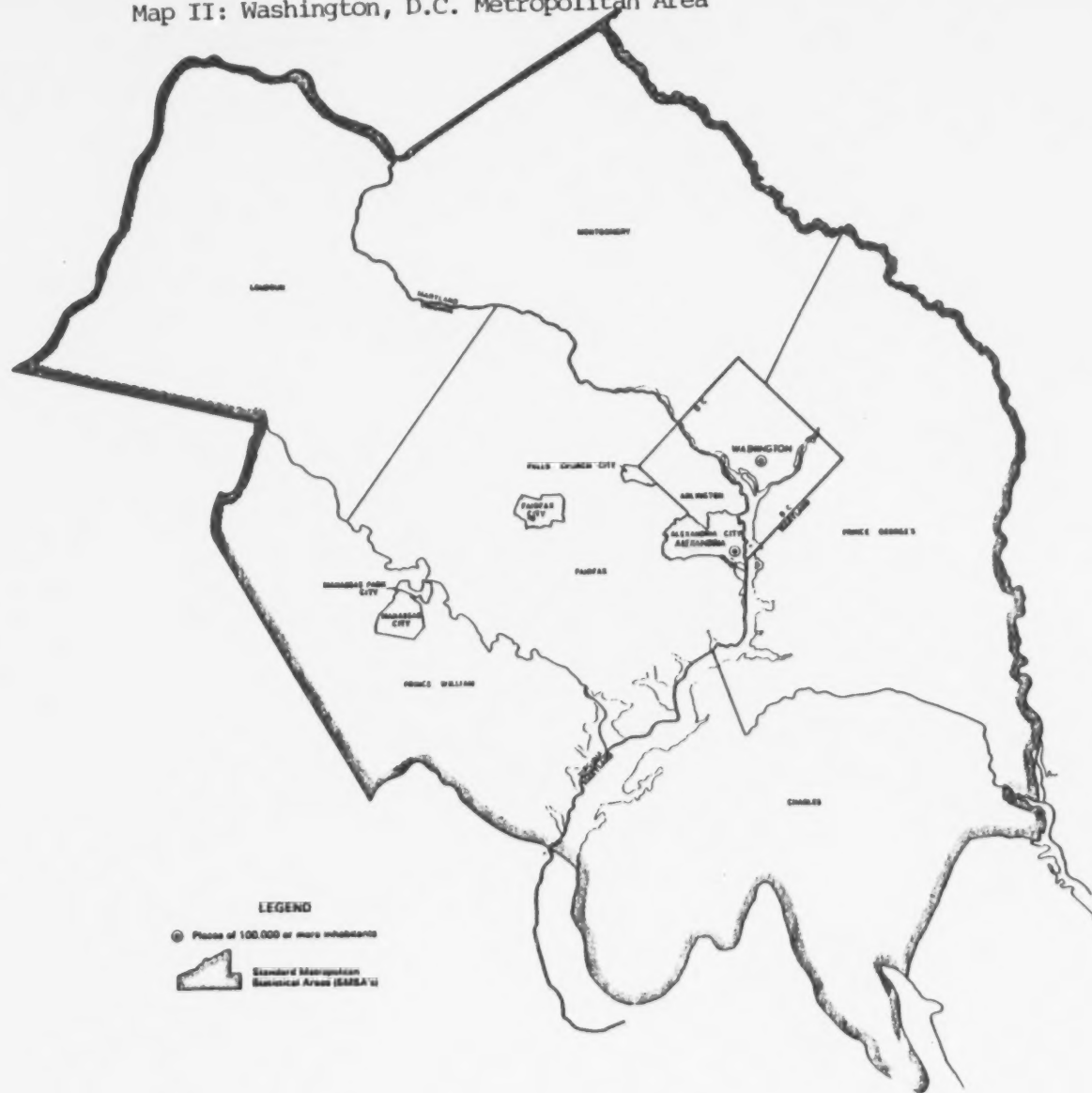


TABLE III
POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970, 1980 and 1983^{1/}

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Distribution</u>		
				<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>
Metropolitan Area	2,926,119	3,060,240	3,126,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington, D.C.	756,668	637,651	630,000	26.0	20.8	20.2
Suburban Ring	2,169,451	2,422,589	2,496,200	74.0	79.2	79.8
Maryland Suburbs	1,232,206	1,316,875	1,338,200	42.3	43.0	42.8
Charles County	47,678	72,751	74,500	1.6	2.4	2.4
Montgomery County	522,809	579,053	598,300	18.0	18.9	19.1
Prince Georges County	661,719	665,071	655,400	22.7	21.7	21.0
Virginia Suburbs	937,245	1,105,714	1,158,000	31.7	36.1	37.0
Alexandria City	110,927	103,217	102,100	3.8	3.4	3.3
Arlington County	174,284	152,599	149,700	6.0	5.0	4.8
Fairfax City	22,727	19,390	19,000	0.8	0.6	0.6
Fairfax County	454,275	596,901	636,300	15.6	19.5	20.4
Falls Church City	10,772	9,515	9,300	0.4	0.3	0.3
Loudoun County	37,150	57,427	64,000	1.3	1.9	2.0
Prince William County	127,110	166,665	177,600	3.8	5.4	5.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau 1970 and 1980, and 1983 estimates by D.C. Department of Employment Services and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

^{1/}Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

TABLE IV
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND JURISDICTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970, 1980
(Percent)

	1970		1980		1983	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Metropolitan Area	74.2	25.8	67.7	32.3	N/A	N/A
Washington, D.C.	27.7	72.3	26.9	73.1	27.2	72.8
Suburban Ring	90.6	9.4	78.1	21.9	N/A	N/A
Maryland Suburbs	88.5	11.5	71.7	28.3	68.0	32.0
Charles County	71.2	28.8	78.1	21.9	76.6	23.4
Montgomery County	94.5	5.5	85.6	14.4	83.2	16.8
Prince Georges County	85.0	15.0	58.9	41.4	53.4	46.6
Virginia Suburbs	93.4	6.6	86.6	13.4	N/A	N/A
Alexandria City	84.9	15.1	72.4	27.6	N/A	N/A
Arlington County	92.6	7.4	82.6	17.4	N/A	N/A
Fairfax City	97.9	2.1	93.3	6.7	N/A	N/A
Fairfax County	95.8	4.2	88.7	11.3	N/A	N/A
Falls Church City	97.8	2.2	93.0	7.0	N/A	N/A
Loudoun County	87.3	12.7	89.7	10.3	N/A	N/A
Prince William County	94.0	6.0	89.3	10.7	N/A	N/A

Source: 1980 Census and 1983 estimates by D.C. Department of Employment Services and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

Note: Population data by race was not available for 1983 at time of publication for the Virginia portion of the Washington D.C. SMSA.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

The District of Columbia

Since November 1980 monthly unemployment rates in the District of Columbia have shown increases when compared to year ago estimates. Prior to February 1978 the unemployment rate, when compared to its year ago estimate had shown declines. Some analysts have attributed this rise in the rate beginning in November 1980 to the District's delayed reaction to the 1980 recession. The most recent increases in the District's unemployment rates though, have resulted from the current recession (which began in July 1981) and structural unemployment problems.

As a result of these over the year increases, the 1981 annual average unemployment rate was 1.7 percentage points higher than the 1980 rate. After peaking at 9.7 percent in 1977, the District unemployment rate generally declined, bottoming out at 7.3 percent in 1980. The rise in the rate between 1980 and 1981 resulted in 4,000 more unemployed and 21,000 fewer employed District residents over the year. (See Graph I for a visual display of the unemployment rate between 1970 and 1981). It should be noted that the decline in employment (-21,000) is due to at least two factors: (1) out-migration and (2) the current recession.

Table I which outlines and compares District residents' unemployment rates by sex, age, and race in 1979, 1980, and 1981 offers a number of interesting observations. While the overall unemployment rate was declining between 1979 and 1980, significant segments of the District's labor force were experiencing rising or unchanging unemployment rates.

As Table I indicates, unemployment rates rose for nonwhite males 20+ and remained unchanged for nonwhite females 20+ between 1979 and 1980. Unemployment rates for other demographic groups declined between 1979 and 1980. The employment status of nonwhite males and females remained unchanged or worsened over the year, representing 60.9 percent of the District's labor force in 1980. This indicates that less than 40 percent of the labor force was responsible for the 0.2 percentage point drop in the rate between 1979 and 1980. This small drop in the unemployment rate distorted the unemployment problems of District residents since the 20 years and older population represents the prime working age and heads of household population.

By 1981, the unemployment rates for all demographic groups had increased over the year reflecting not only the impact of the recession but also structural unemployment problems of city residents. Between 1980 and 1981 the unemployment rate rose least among nonwhite females 20+ (0.2 percentage point). During the previous year their rate remained unchanged at 7.8 percent. Nonwhite teenagers (16-19) who benefited the greatest from the reduction in unemployment between 1979 and 1980 (their rates declined 3.7 percentage points) were hardest hit during 1981. This group's unemployment rate rose 9.1 percentage points. For a tabular analysis of the District's labor force status by age, race, and sex for 1979, 1980, and 1981, see Table II. Table III provides historical data on the District's labor force status along with projections for 1982 and 1983.

GRAPH I
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970 - 1981

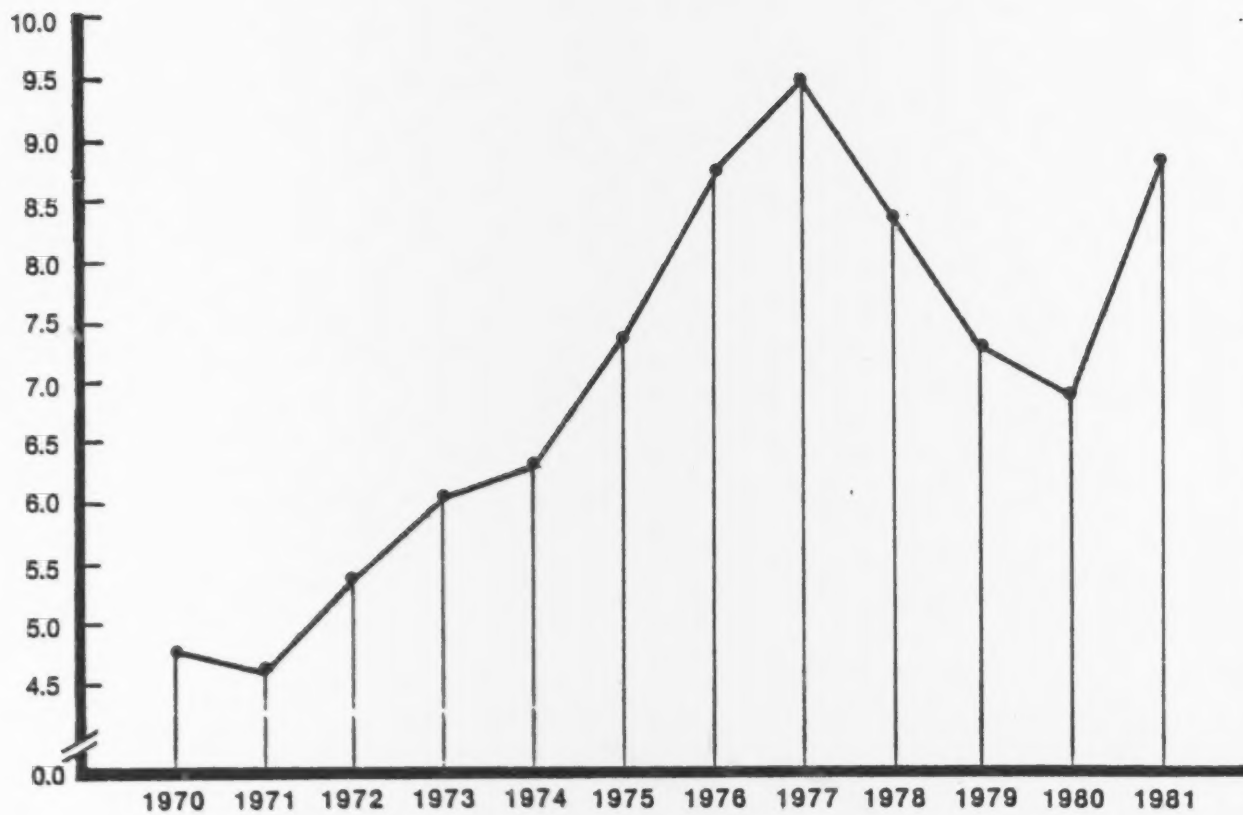


TABLE I
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1979, 1980 AND 1981
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	Unemployment Rates			Difference	
	1979	1980	1981	1979-1980	1980-1981
TOTAL	7.5	7.3	9.0	-0.3	1.8
MALE	7.4	7.5	9.6	0.1	2.1
FEMALE	7.7	6.9	8.4	-0.8	1.5
MALE 20+	5.9	6.4	8.7	0.5	2.3
FEMALE 20+	6.7	6.2	7.0	-0.5	0.8
16-19, BOTH SEXES	29.4	25.6	34.8	-3.8	9.2
WHITE	3.8	3.5	4.7	-0.3	1.2
MALE	3.7	3.6	4.5	-0.1	0.9
FEMALE	3.9	3.4	4.9	-0.5	1.5
MALE 20+	3.8	3.5	4.3	-0.3	0.8
FEMALE 20+	4.2	3.4	4.9	-0.8	1.5
NONWHITE	9.3	9.2	11.1	-0.1	1.9
MALE	9.2	9.8	12.2	0.6	2.4
FEMALE	9.4	8.7	10.0	-0.7	1.3
MALE 20+	7.0	8.2	11.1	1.2	2.9
FEMALE 20+	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	0.2
16-19, BOTH SEXES	31.7	28.0	37.1	-3.7	9.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

TABLE II
LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1979, 1980 and 1981 ^{1/}
(000)

	1979				1980				1981			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Rate
TOTAL	320	296	24	7.5	317	294	23	7.2	312	284	28	9.0
MALE	162	150	12	7.4	157	145	12	7.5	155	140	15	9.6
FEMALE	158	146	12	7.7	160	149	11	6.9	157	144	13	8.4
MALE 20+	153	143	9	5.9	149	140	10	6.4	149	136	13	8.7
FEMALE 20+	150	141	10	6.7	154	144	10	6.2	151	140	11	7.0
16-19, BOTH SEXES	17	11	5	29.4	15	11	4	25.6	13	9	5	34.8
WHITE	103	99	4	3.8	111	107	4	3.5	105	100	5	4.7
MALE	54	52	2	3.7	57	55	2	3.6	53	51	2	4.5
FEMALE	49	47	2	3.9	55	53	2	3.4	52	49	3	4.9
MALE 20+	53	51	2	3.8	56	54	2	3.5	52	48	2	4.3
FEMALE 20+	48	46	2	4.2	54	52	2	3.4	51	50	2	4.9
NONWHITE	217	197	20	9.3	206	187	19	9.2	203	180	23	11.1
MALE	108	98	10	9.2	100	91	10	9.8	100	87	12	12.2
FEMALE	109	99	10	9.4	106	96	9	8.7	103	93	10	10.0
MALE 20+	100	93	7	7.0	93	86	8	8.2	93	83	10	11.1
FEMALE 20+	102	94	8	7.8	100	92	8	7.8	97	90	8	8.0
16-19, BOTH SEXES	15	10	4	31.7	13	9	4	28.0	12	8	4	37.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

^{1/} Labor Force estimates for white teenagers (16-19 year old) are not of publishable quality.

TABLE III
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^{1/}
1970-1981 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1982 and 1983
(THOUSANDS)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
1970	363	346	18	4.8
1971	361	347	13	4.6
1972	349	330	19	5.4
1973	349	327	22	6.3
1974	338	316	22	6.5
1975	339	313	26	7.6
1976	341	311	31	9.1
1977	337	304	33	9.7
1978	344	314	29	8.5
1979	334	309	25	7.5
1980	329	305	24	7.3
1981	312	284	28	9.0
1982	311-312	280-275	31-38	10.0-12.0
1983	306-311	271-269	35-42	11.5-13.5

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1970-80). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Program Planning Research and Analysis Staff (1982 and 1983 Projected).

^{1/}Data between 1970 and 1975 are not strictly comparable to later years due to revisions. Data between 1970 and 1975 are benchmarked to the 1970 census whereas data between 1976 to 1981 is benchmarked to the 1980 census.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

From the ranks of the insured unemployed one can get valuable insight into the dynamics of a local economy. Such a profile can yield the former industry attachment and occupational skills of those unemployed, which can be used to determine the industrial sectors and occupational skills which are declining locally. Moreover, this helps the planner or analyst understand the nature of the area's experienced, but unemployed labor resources. By tracing such data as the number of unemployed and duration of unemployment spells for specific demographic or socioeconomic groups over time, unique problems in the local economy can be identified.

The content of this section includes a sample count of insured unemployed categorized by demographic (age, sex, race, education) group. Additional data concerning previous industry and duration of claims has been made available. Comparisons of these data over a year or past years aids in identifying trends for specific groups.

The Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Program, known as the ES-203, provides data on Unemployed Insurance Claimants including the number of weeks claimed, industry/occupational attachment and duration of unemployment by age and sex. In this section, we have not included the occupational breakdown because the information is unavailable by sex. The Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) contains large amounts of data concerning the labor force characteristics of ES applicants. ESARS Table 08 is a basic informational table and lists unemployment insurance eligible claimants by characteristics and services provided.

Table IV
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED AND OCCUPATION
INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT -- BY SEX AND DURATION
FISCAL YEARS 1981 and 1980
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^{1/}

Characteristic	Percent 1981	Percent 1980	Male Percent 1981	Female Percent 1981
Duration				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	7.1	9.5	7.5	6.5
3-4 Weeks	9.3	9.7	9.1	9.6
5-14 Weeks	41.1	41.2	40.4	42.0
15 or more Weeks	42.5	39.6	43.0	42.0
Medium Duration of Unemployment	13.9 weeks	13.8 weeks	14.1 weeks	13.7 weeks
All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	3.8	2.7	4.2	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	96.2	97.3	95.8	96.7
Mining	-----	-----	-----	-----
Construction	18.3	19.9	30.6	3.3
Public Utilities	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.1
Whole. & Ret. Trades	15.4	18.2	16.7	13.8
Fin. Ins. & Real. Es.	5.6	5.9	4.9	6.4
Services	40.0	37.7	30.2	51.9
all Others	16.4	14.3	13.3	20.2
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	INA	INA
Pro., Techn., Manager	27.3	25.5	INA	INA
Clerical & Sales	26.5	23.0	INA	INA
Service	18.0	21.5	INA	INA
Farming, Fish., Forest.	0.4	0.4	INA	INA
Processing	0.5	0.3	INA	INA
Machine Trades	1.7	1.6	INA	INA
Bench Work	0.7	0.8	INA	INA
Structural Work	18.4	20.4	INA	INA
Miscellaneous	6.4	6.5	INA	INA

^{1/}Represents a 20% Sample from UI Claims Files.

Source: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - ES-203, Fiscal Year 1980," D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Program Planning Research and Analysis Staff, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

All claimants are not necessarily District Residents.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE V
DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITON OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED ^{1/}
FISCAL YEARS 1981, 1980, & 1979

Age/Sex/Race/Education	Number			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979	1981-1980	1980-1979
Total	40,504	32,837	20,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	+19	+38
Total, 16 yrs. & over	40,504	32,837	20,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	+19	+38
15 and under	11	6	6	—	—	—	+45	—
16-19	737	502	187	1.8	1.5	0.9	+32	+63
20-24	7,337	6,081	3,465	18.1	18.5	17.0	+17	+43
25-34	18,734	15,401	10,363	46.3	46.9	52.1	+18	+33
35-44	7,596	5,895	3,541	18.8	18.0	17.3	+22	+40
45-64	5,705	4,590	2,642	14.1	14.0	12.9	+13	+42
65 & over	384	362	227	0.9	1.1	1.1	+ 6	+37
Total, Both sexes	40,504	32,837	20,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	+19	+38
Male	20,802	17,254	10,768	51.4	52.5	52.7	+17	+38
Female	19,702	15,583	9,663	48.6	47.5	47.3	+21	+38
Total, Both Races	40, 504	32,837	20,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	+19	+38
White	9,877	7,718	5,066	24.4	23.5	24.8	+22	+34
Black	29,465	24,185	14,838	72.7	73.7	72.6	+18	+39
Hispanic	697	542	305	1.7	1.7	1.5	+22	+44
INA	465	392	222	1.1	1.2	1.1	+16	+43
Highest School Grade	40,504	32,837	20,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	+19	+38
0-7	995	930	607	2.5	2.8	3.0	+ 7	+35
8-11	8,448	7,382	4,578	20.9	22.5	22.4	+22	+38
12	14,077	11,469	7,093	34.8	34.9	34.7	+19	+38
Over 12	16,984	13,056	8,153	41.9	39.8	39.9	+23	+38

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 08 "Unemployment Insurance Eligible Claimants by Characteristics and Services Provided," D.C. Department of Employment Services, September 1981.

^{1/} Does not include all UI Claimants only those filling Form #511 "Application Card."

Totals may not add due to rounding.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH ^{1/}

Youth play an important role in the overall employment and unemployment picture in the District of Columbia. Total youth (14-21 year olds) active any time during Fiscal Year 1981 were 46,000. Of that total, 14,244 (31 percent) were placed in jobs. At the end of the fiscal year there were 4,620 youth actively seeking employment. Of that figure 2,406 (52 percent) were females and 2,214 (48 percent) were males; 4,519 (98 percent) were minorities; 3,569 (77 percent) were economically disadvantaged; and 201 (4 percent) were veterans. Characteristically speaking, we know that most of the youth who are unemployed are black, undereducated, unskilled, and many are high school dropouts.

In Fiscal Year 1981 approximately \$10.1 million was provided to the District under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) specifically for youth. With these funds the D.C. Department of Employment Services served approximately 14,290 youths (various youth programs cover from ages 14 through 21).

One important component which must be included in these CETA jobs is "real" work in an honest work setting. It is important that youths develop an attachment to the labor force. Pointless tasks lacking any meaningful work do not yield the attitudes which will make a youth an effective and therefore in demand worker. In a survey of Washington area employers, 52 percent listed lack of basic skills, poor attitude, lack of motivation, and poor work record as common deficiencies among applicants.

Hopefully the employment programs of the D.C. Department of Employment Services will go far towards increasing teenage employment. Unfortunately, increasing teenage employment may not significantly decrease the youth unemployment rate.

^{1/} This is an analysis of ESARS data for FY 1980, representing the total number of different youth registered with the D.C. Department of Employment Services.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate, which peaked in 1975 at 5.5 percent, steadily declined until 1980. As Graph II shows, between 1975 and 1980 the decline in the rate was gradual particularly when compared to District's decline in Graph I. A comparison of Graphs I and II highlights the overall ability of largely suburban residents to maintain jobs during the course of changes in the business cycle.

As Graph II and Table VI indicate, the metropolitan area was not spared from the effects of the 1981 recession. Between 1980 and 1981 the area unemployment rate rose from 4.3 percent to 5.1 percent. During 1981 unemployment reached a record level 85,800 (See Table VI). This was 13,200 higher than the previous year. While unemployment was rising during 1981, employment fell by 7,000 from the previous year. As the projections at the end of Table VI indicate, the Washington Metropolitan Area during 1982 will continue to be hampered by the national recession. Unemployment in 1982 is projected to average between 93,000 and 100,000 with a projected unemployment rate of between 5.5 percent and 6.0 percent.

GRAPH II
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 - 1981

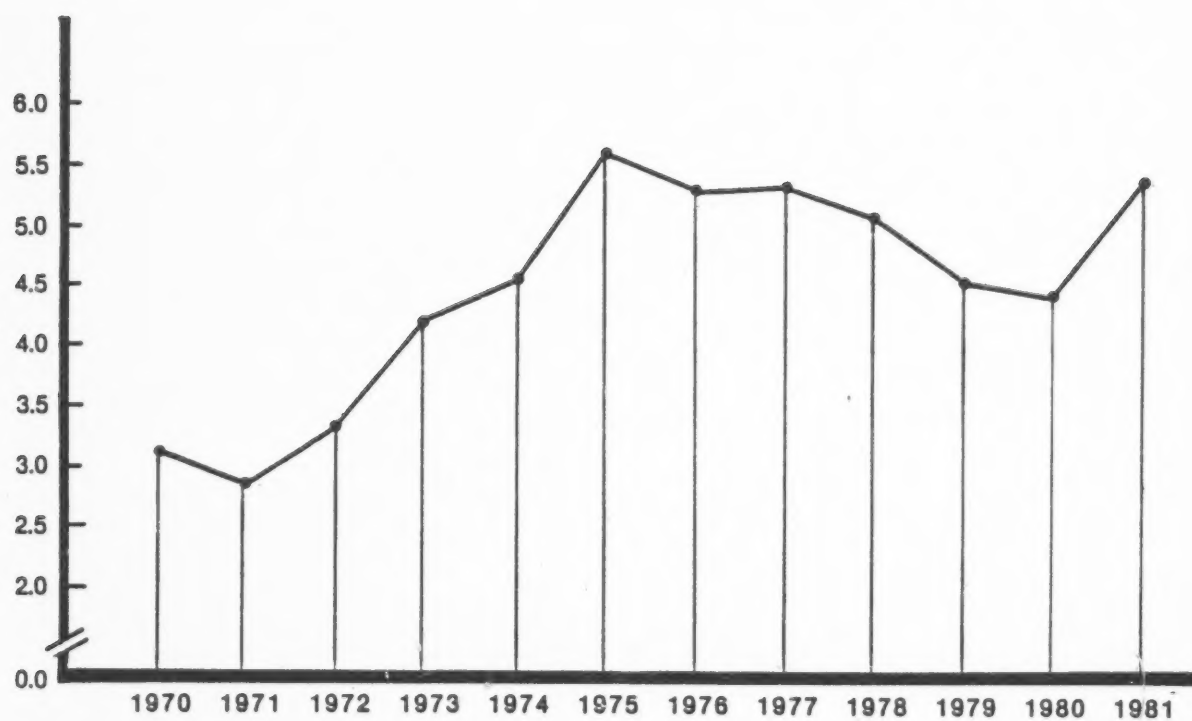


TABLE VI
EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT^{1/}
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970-1981 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1982
(THOUSANDS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
1970	1242	1203	39	3.1
1971	1266	1232	34	2.7
1972	1319	1275	44	3.3
1973	1389	1330	58	4.2
1974	1388	1327	61	4.4
1975	1418	1341	78	5.5
1976	1456	1381	75	5.2
1977	1542	1462	80	5.2
1978	1556	1482	74	4.8
1979	1655	1581	74	4.5
1980	1684	1611	73	4.3
1981	1690	1604	86	5.1
1982	1692-1781	1599-1579	93-101	5.5-6.0

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1970-80). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Program Planning Research and Analysis Staff (1982 Projected).

^{1/}Data between 1970 and 1978 is not strictly comparable with the data between 1979 and 1982, because of revisions to 1979-1981 data.

SUBURBAN RING

During the first half of the 1970s, the suburban unemployment rate showed a general upward shift (See Graph III) peaking in 1975 at 4.7 percent and then declining to the 1980 annual average rate of 3.6 percent. Like the city and the SMSA as a whole, the 1980 national recession had little if any impact on the suburban unemployment rate—it declined between 1979 and 1980. The 1980-81 recession, though, had a significant impact on the suburban unemployment as it rose 0.6 percentage point during 1981.

The demographic characteristics of the suburban labor force suggest rather stable employment and unemployment patterns relative to the District. Available statistics indicate that the suburban labor force is largely white, middle aged (prime working age) and highly educated compared to the District of Columbia and the Nation. Empirical evidence has indicated that individuals who are white, middle aged (prime working age) and educated have relatively stable employment and unemployment rates.

GRAPH III
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN RING
1970 - 1981

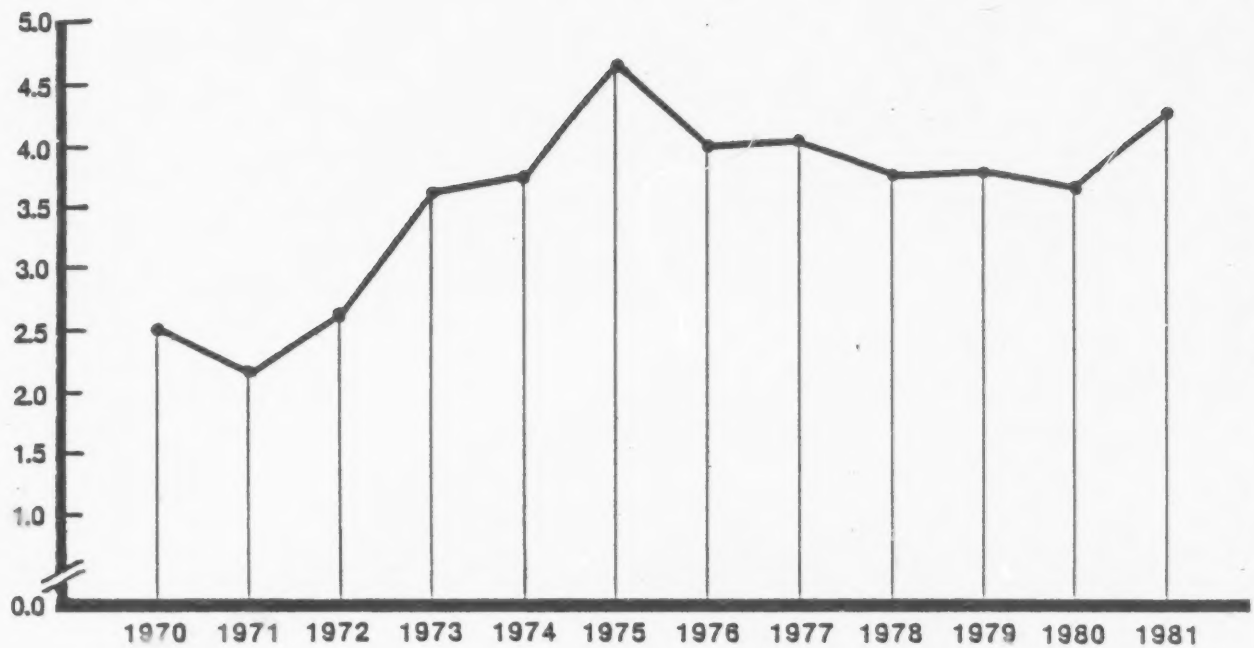


TABLE VII
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ^{1/}
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN RING
1970 - 1981
(Thousands)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u>
1970	879	857	22	2.5
1971	905	885	20	2.2
1972	970	945	25	2.6
1973	1040	1003	37	3.6
1974	1050	1011	39	3.7
1975	1079	1028	51	4.7
1976	1124	1079	45	4.0
1977	1214	1166	48	4.0
1978	1224	1179	45	3.7
1979	1321	1272	49	3.7
1980	1355	1306	49	3.6
1981	1378	1320	58	4.2

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia Employment Commission, and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

^{1/} Data compiled between 1970 and 1978 are not strictly comparable with the data compiled between 1979 and 1981, because of revisions to 1979-1981 data.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION-- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The evidence from unemployment statistics can be of limited value if stability in unemployment is the result of something other than growth in economic activity. For example, reductions in the size of the labor force can result in lower unemployment rates, other things equal.

The labor force participation rate, therefore, provides a supplementary indicator on the labor force characteristics of the population. This statistic measures the fraction of the population that is at work or actively looking for work, as measured by the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over.

Table VIII provides a comparative analysis of the labor force participation rates of the District, the Washington, D.C. SMSA, and the Nation between 1970 and 1981. Between 1970 and 1981 the percent of District residents working or actively seeking work has generally declined, compared to a general rise for the Metropolitan Area and the Nation.

No doubt many factors have contributed to these divergent trends in participation rates between the District and the Metropolitan Area and the Nation. Studies have shown that job availability in addition to demographic characteristics such as age, race, and education are primary factors in determining labor force participation. The availability of jobs in addition to the demographic structure of the City have been the primary causes of declining participation rates compared to the Metropolitan Area and the Nation.

THE NATION

During the 1970's the relative changes in the national unemployment rates were quite large between peaks and troughs (see Graph IV. During this period the rate ranged from 4.9 percent in 1970 and 1973 to 8.5 percent in 1975, the height of the 1974-75 recession. Between 1975 and 1979 the unemployment rate declined from a high of 8.5 percent to 5.8 percent.

Since 1979 though, (See Table IX) this downward trend in the unemployment rate came to a halt. The unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in 1979 to 7.1 percent in 1980 to 7.5 percent in 1981. As indicated earlier, this rise in unemployment was due in large part to declines in the automobile related industries, other durable goods sectors, declines in mining employment, in addition to lower construction employment.

TABLE VIII
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
THE DISTRICT, THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE NATION
1970 - 1981

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	<u>THE METROPOLITAN AREA</u>	<u>THE NATION</u>
1970	68.5	65.4	59.0
1971	68.5	65.1	60.0
1972	67.2	66.5	59.4
1973	66.4	68.2	59.8
1974	62.8	67.0	60.3
1975	65.6	67.8	60.4
1976	64.9	68.4	60.7
1977	64.6	69.1	61.4
1978	66.5	70.0	62.4
1979	65.4	70.1	62.9
1980	65.7	70.9	63.0
1981	62.5	70.4	69.9

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GRAPH IV
U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970 - 1981

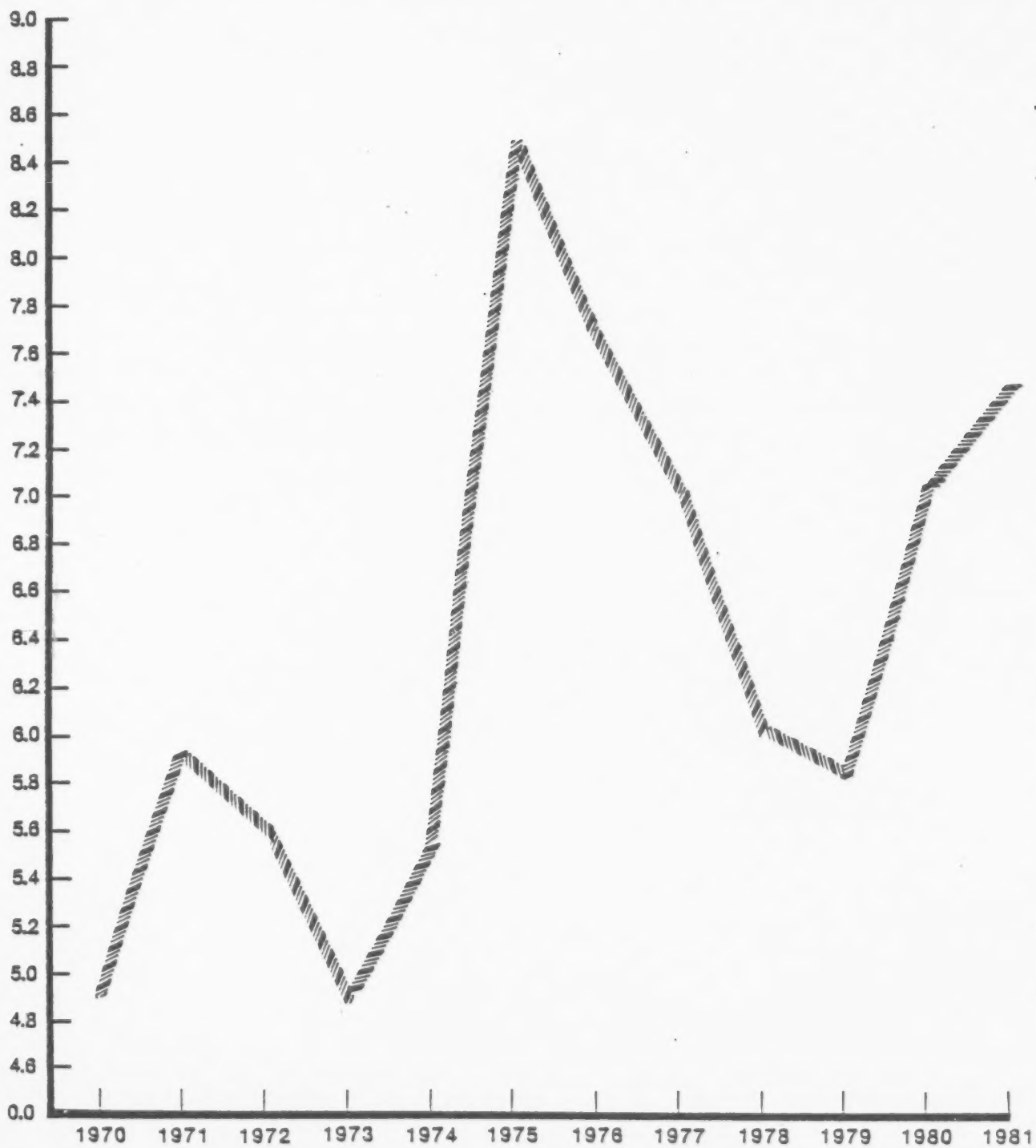


TABLE IX
U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970 - 1981

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unemployment Rates</u>
1970	4.9
1971	5.9
1972	5.6
1973	4.9
1974	5.6
1975	8.5
1976	7.7
1977	7.0
1978	6.0
1979	5.8
1980	7.1
1981	7.5

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979, U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1970-1979), Employment and Earnings, February 1981 (1980).

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

District of Columbia

Industry employment in the District of Columbia is expected to increase 8.2 percent between 1976 and 1985—from 575,700 jobs in 1976 to 622,900 jobs in 1985. The gap between the City's top two industries (Government and the Service industry) is expected to close considerably over the nine-year period. A net decrease of 6.4 percent is projected for Government employment, while employment in the Service industry is expected to increase 38.3 percent. Very little net change is expected in Wholesale and Retail Trade, the City's third largest industrial division. Slow to moderate growth is anticipated in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, respectively. Employment in Construction and Manufacturing is expected to decline by 17 and 20 percent, respectively between 1976 and 1985.

The Government division, the City's largest industry division, is expected to experience a net decline of 6.4 percent—a loss of 15,900 jobs from 1976 to 1985. Federal Government employment is expected to drop 4.4 percent (-9,800 jobs); and State and Local Government employment is expected to decline 23.7 percent (-6,100 jobs) from 1976 levels. These changes reflect the cumulative impact of various campaigns to reduce the size of the government bureaucracy through attrition and Reductions in Force (RIFs). Still, with projected employment of 233,400 people, the Government division will hold on to its distinction as the City's largest industrial division by providing 37.5 percent of all jobs in the District in 1985. This just barely edges out the government's long-time contender, the Service industry, which will provide a very close 37.1 percent of all jobs in the City. Ninety-one percent of all Government jobs in the City will be in the Federal Government.

Employment in the Services division, the City's second largest industrial division, is expected to increase 38.3 percent over the 1976 level of 167,300 to 231,300 by 1985. This will represent 37.1 percent of all jobs in the District of Columbia. Better than average growth is anticipated in Personal Services, Business Services, Health Services, and Legal Services over the nine-year period.

Generally dependent on population growth and aggregate personal income, employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade is expected to sustain levels of employment at or near the 1976 level of 64,000 jobs. The availability of rapid rail mass transit from the suburbs to the downtown shopping district renders downtown shopping more convenient to a larger number of metropolitan area shoppers, thus lessening the impact of the City's diminishing population on downtown retail trade.

Moderate employment growth (11.4 percent) is expected in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate between 1976 and 1985, providing six percent of all City jobs. High interest rates and the economic recession of 1981-82 have impacted negatively on savings and loan institutions and the real estate industry, stunting growth somewhat in that industry. Nevertheless, the expected rate of growth is higher than average for all industries in the City, reflective of the developing importance of Washington, D.C. as a major national and international financial center.

TABLE I

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN RING, AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1985
(In Thousands)

	<u>District of Columbia</u>		<u>Suburban Ring</u>		<u>Metropolitan Area</u>	
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	575.7	622.9	785.3	1,080.5	1,361.0	1,703.4
Construction	17.4	14.5	51.1	65.9	68.5	80.4
Manufacturing	15.2	12.2	34.1	48.8	49.3	61.0
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	29.1	30.3	37.0	42.4	66.1	72.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	63.9	64.0	196.5	278.0	260.4	342.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.4	37.2	48.6	61.6	82.0	98.8
Services	167.3	231.3	244.7	372.1	412.0	603.4
Government	249.3	233.4	172.7	211.7	422.0	445.1
Federal	223.6	213.8	128.8	147.6	352.4	361.4
State and Local	25.7	19.6	43.9	64.1	69.6	83.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

Employment in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities is expected to rise from 29,100 jobs in 1976 to 30,300 jobs in 1985—a 4.1 percent increase. This is half the rate of growth for all industries (8.2 percent).

A 16.7 percent decrease in employment is expected in the Construction industry over the nine year period. Recovery from the impact of the current recession is expected to be slow as high interest/mortgage rates gradually abate. Between 1976 and 1985, the number of Construction jobs in the District of Columbia is expected to drop from 17,400 to 14,500, or 2.3 percent of all District jobs.

Employment in Manufacturing is expected to continue its downward trend, dropping from 15,200 jobs in 1976 to 12,200 in 1985—a 19.7 percent decrease—as the City's smallest industry grows even smaller. Printing and Publishing (the industry's largest sector) continues to reflect the impact of the loss of the Washington Star newspaper in August 1981. Reductions in the number of federal publications is causing some concern among printing firms whose primary clients are federal agencies. The impact on printing and publishing is dependent upon the extent of the federal cutbacks.

The Suburban Ring

By 1985, employment in suburban Washington, D.C. is expected to increase 37.6 percent over the 1976 level of 785,300 to 1,080,500. That's more than four times the rate of growth expected in the District of Columbia (8.2 percent), and much higher than the Metropolitan Area rate of 25.2 percent over the same period. Sixty-three percent of all jobs in the Area are expected to exist in the Suburban Ring in 1985.

Thirty-four percent of all suburban jobs will be in the Service industry (372,100 jobs). Twenty-five percent are expected to be in Wholesale and Retail Trade (278,000). The number of Government jobs is expected to increase by 22.6 percent between 1976 and 1985—from 172,700 to 211,700, representing 19.6 percent of all suburban jobs. Approximately 70 percent (147,600) of these Government jobs will be in the Federal Government. While the number of federal jobs in the suburbs is expected to increase 14 to 15 percent over the period, the number of federal jobs in the District of Columbia is expected to decline four to five percent. Still, 59 percent of all federal jobs in the Metropolitan Area will be found in the District.

Eighty-two percent of all Metropolitan Area Construction jobs will exist in the suburbs, where employment in that industry will rise 29 percent over the 1976 level by 1985. Construction employment in the District, meanwhile, is expected to fall 16.7 percent by 1985. Incomes are higher and the cost of land acquisition and development is lower in the outlying suburban areas. As a result, demand for construction (both residential and commercial) is less elastic here than in the urban core, where incomes are lower and acquisition/development costs are higher.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate employment is expected to increase 26.7 percent, from 48,600 in 1976 to 61,600 in 1985. As in the District, employment in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is expected to provide approximately six percent of local jobs. However, the rate of growth in the suburbs (26.7 percent) is more than twice that for the District of Columbia (11.4 percent) for that industry.

The smallest industry in the Suburban Ring is Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities, where employment is expected to increase 14.6 percent between 1976 and 1985—from 37,000 jobs to 42,400 jobs.

The Metropolitan Area

Total employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area is expected to reach 1,703,400 by 1985, up 25.2 percent from the 1976 level of 1,361,000. Approximately 35.4 percent of Washington Area jobs will be in the Service division; 26.1 percent will be in Government; and 20.1 percent in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The Service division, the Area's largest industrial division, is expected to provide 191,400 new jobs between 1976 and 1985—a 46.5 percent increase. Health Services, Legal Services, and Membership Organizations are the fastest growing industry groups. These groups are expected to account for approximately one-third of the growth in Services. The number of membership organizations is increasing due to the influx of business associations, professional membership organizations, labor unions, and similar organizations establishing headquarters in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The number of jobs in the Government division is expected to increase 5.5 percent over the 1976 level by 1985. Recent trends in Government employment have stunted the rate of growth in this industry. Federal Government employment is expected to account for about 81 percent of total Government employment in the Area, and 21.2 percent of all jobs in the Area, with 361,400 jobs in 1985.

Twenty percent of all jobs in the Metropolitan Area are expected to be in Wholesale and Retail Trade by 1985—a 31.3 percent increase over the 1976 level, or 81,600 additional jobs. The impact of reductions in the rate of growth of employment in Government (Federal and State and Local); the impact of the current recession; and the rate of recovery from the recession will, of course, influence the level of business activity and employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Despite current problems stemming from very high interest rates and the economic recession, employment in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is expected to increase 20.5 percent over the 1976 level. This expectation is based primarily on the developing importance of the Area as a major national and international financial center. The number of jobs is projected to increase from 82,000 in 1976 to 98,800 in 1985. The 16,800 new jobs will be approximately 4.9 percent of all new jobs added during the forecast period.

Employment in the Construction industry is expected to increase 17.4 percent (11,900 additional jobs) between 1976 and 1985. The current downturn in Construction employment began in 1980, but is expected to begin a slow recovery during the last quarter of 1982, when the local economy is "expected" to begin to pull out of the grip of the current recession. Reflecting a national trend, the decline in Construction employment is attributable to the impact of high mortgage and interest rates on the demand for both commercial and residential construction. Demand for residential construction, however, is more adversely affected by current economic conditions.

Employment in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities is expected to increase 10 percent—from 66,100 in 1976 to 72,700 in 1985—4.3 percent of Area jobs. Most of the increase is expected to materialize in Communications and Public Utilities.

Manufacturing employment is expected to increase 23.7 percent between 1976 and 1985. Growth is expected mainly in the Durable Goods sector, especially Electric Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies. Printing and Publishing, the Area's largest Manufacturing sector, is expected to suffer a decline in its rate of growth through 1985.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

District of Columbia

The structural hierarchy of occupational employment in the District of Columbia remains unchanged from the 1976 pattern. The clerical division is still the largest occupational category in the City, and is expected to maintain this position for some years to come. In 1976, 42 percent of Area jobs were in the District. By 1985, the District's share of Area jobs is expected to diminish to 37 percent. During the nine-year period from 1976 to 1985, the District's share of Area jobs will diminish in every occupational category.

In 1976, there were 184,700 Clerical Workers employed in the District of Columbia, representing 51 percent of all clerical workers employed in the Metropolitan Area. By 1985, the number of clerical workers is expected to be around 196,600, or 45 percent of Area clerical workers. Clerical workers are needed to provide necessary administrative support to the large number of professionals, managers, and officials employed in the City. Federal and State Government and those Service industry firms engaged in government support activities employ secretaries and office clerks to operate typewriters and word processors in order to facilitate correspondence and other record-keeping necessary for daily operations. Virtually every office needs some type of clerical support.

The second largest group of workers in the City is Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers. There were 150,300 such workers in the District in 1976—45 percent of Area professionals. By 1985, that number is expected to rise to 167,200, but comprising only 39 percent of Area professionals. The Government and Service industries are the largest employers of professionals. Teachers, medical workers, engineers, computer specialists, writers, artists, entertainers; lawyers and kindred workers; and health technologists and technicians fill the bulk of these jobs.

The number of Service Workers in the City was 82,700 in 1976, representing 40.1 percent of all service workers in the Metropolitan Area. By 1985, the District's share will slip to 35.1 percent, or 95,400 service workers. Most of these jobs are found in Food Services, Cleaning Services, and Protective Services.

Managers and Officials is another major category, employing 56,800 workers in 1976 and 62,300 by 1985 in the District of Columbia. In 1976, 42.5 percent of metropolitan area managers and officials were employed in the District of Columbia; by 1985, only 37.1 percent will work in the District. Managers and officials are concentrated in the Service industry, Government, and Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Jobs in the Craft and Kindred Workers category usually require extensive periods of training. Construction Craft Workers have suffered greatly over the past year as a result of the recession's impact on the Construction industry. Other workers in this occupational group include

TABLE I
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN RING, AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1985
(In Thousands)

	<u>District of Columbia</u>		<u>Suburban Ring</u>		<u>Metropolitan Area</u>	
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1985</u>
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	575.7	622.9	785.3	1,080.5	1,361.0	1,703.4
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	150.3	167.2	187.4	257.5	337.7	424.7
Managers and Officials	56.8	62.3	76.8	105.6	133.6	167.9
Sales Workers	16.5	16.8	54.1	75.6	70.6	92.4
Clerical Workers	184.7	196.6	178.3	243.9	363.0	440.5
Craft and Kindred Workers	42.0	41.6	75.6	100.3	117.6	141.9
Operatives	22.5	24.0	49.2	66.0	71.7	90.0
Service Workers	82.7	95.4	121.6	176.3	204.3	271.7
Laborers, Except Farm	20.2	19.0	42.3	55.7	62.5	74.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis.

Mechanics, Repairers, and Installers. The number of Craft and Kindred Workers is expected to decline over the projection period, from 42,000 in 1976 to 41,600 in 1985.

By 1985, the number of Operatives in the District of Columbia is expected to be 24,000—up seven percent from the 22,500 operatives in 1976. Given the small amount of manufacturing activity in the City and the Metropolitan Area, jobs in this category are expected to be concentrated in the Trade industry. Operatives include Fuel Pump Attendants, Production Packagers, Truck Drivers, Industrial Truck Operators, and Bus Drivers.

Employment in the Laborers, Except Farm category is expected to decline from 20,200 workers in 1976 to 19,000 in 1985. Employment will be led by Helpers and Stock Clerks, with approximately 50 percent of all laborers expected in the "All Other Unskilled Workers" group.

The leading occupation among Sales Workers is Sales Clerks working in retail establishments. A modest increase is expected from 16,500 in 1976 to 16,800 in 1985. This projection is consistent with expected stagnation in retail industry growth in the city (a mere 0.2 percent growth rate) over the period. The District's share of Area sales workers is expected to drop from 23 percent in 1976 to 18 percent in 1985.

The Suburban Ring

The number of jobs in Washington's suburbs is expected to increase at a rate more than four times greater than the rate of growth in the District of Columbia—37.6 percent versus eight percent, respectively, between 1976 and 1985.

The largest occupational group in the suburbs of Washington, D.C. is Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers, which makes up 23.8 percent of the suburban workforce. The Services and Government industries are the largest employers of workers in this group. Dominant occupations in this category are Medical Workers, Engineers, Teachers, Computer Specialists, Writers, Artists, and Entertainers; Lawyers and Kindred Workers; and Health Technologists and Technicians. The number of workers in this group is expected to increase from 187,400 in 1976 to 257,500 in 1985, representing 24 percent of the suburban workforce over the period.

The second largest occupational category in the Suburban Ring is Clerical Workers, at 22.6 percent of the suburban workforce in 1985. The number of clerical workers is expected to increase from 178,300 in 1976 to 243,900 in 1985—a 36.8 percent increase. The leading occupations in this category are Secretaries and General Office Clerks.

The number of Service Workers in the Suburbs is expected to increase 45 percent, from 121,600 in 1976 to 176,300 in 1985—16.3 percent of the suburban workforce. Jobs in Food Services, Cleaning Services, and Protective Services are expected to dominate this group.

Managers and Officials is the fourth largest occupational group, with 105,600 workers anticipated in 1985—9.8 percent of the workforce. More than 30 percent of all managers and officials will be in the Service industry. Other industries utilizing managers and officials include Government and Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The number of Craft and Kindred Workers is expected to increase 32.7 percent—from 75,600 in 1976 to 100,300 in 1985. Jobs in this category usually require extensive periods of training. Construction Craft Workers will fare better in the suburbs than in the District of Columbia, as the demand for construction workers will be stronger there. Other workers in this category include Mechanics, Repairers, and Installers.

The number of Sales Workers is expected to increase 39.7 percent—from 54,100 in 1976 to 75,600 in 1985 as employment in the Wholesale and Retail industry takes off in the suburbs. More than half of all sales workers are Sales Clerks working in retail establishments.

It is estimated that by 1985 there will be 66,000 Operative jobs in the Washington suburbs—up 34.1 percent from the 1976 level of 49,200. Given the small amount of manufacturing jobs in the suburbs, the lion's share of jobs in this category is expected to be found in Wholesale and Retail Trade. Occupations such as Fuel Pump Attendants, Production Packagers, and Transportation Equipment operators fall into this group.

Jobs in the Laborers, Except Farm category are expected to increase 31.7 percent over the period, from 42,300 in 1976 to 55,700 in 1985. Employment in this category will be dominated by the "All Other Unskilled Workers" group; and by Helpers and Stock Clerks.

The Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area is expected to increase 25 percent between 1976 and 1985—from 1,361,000 jobs in 1976 to 1,703,400 jobs in 1985. In 1976, 42 percent of Area jobs were in the District. By 1985, the District's share is expected to diminish to 37 percent of Area jobs. During this nine-year period, the District's share of Area jobs will diminish in every occupational category.

Clerical Workers is the largest occupational group in the Metropolitan Area. Of 363,000 clerical jobs in the Area in 1976, 51 percent were in the District. By 1985, the District's share of 440,500 Area clerical jobs will diminish to 45 percent.

The Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers category is the second largest occupational group in the Metropolitan Area. In 1976, 55 percent of jobs in this category were located in the Suburban Ring. By 1985, 61 percent of these jobs will be located in the suburbs. The number of workers in this occupational group is expected to increase from 337,700 to 424,700 between 1976 and 1985.

The number of Service Workers in the Area is expected to increase from 204,300 in 1976 to 271,700 in 1985. During this period, the District's share of these jobs is expected to drop from 40 percent to 35 percent.

The fourth largest occupational group in the Metropolitan Area, Managers and Officials, is expected to increase 25.7 percent between 1976 and 1985—from 133,600 to 167,900. Since the preponderance of these jobs are situated in industries which are shifting to the suburbs, the District's share of these jobs will drop from 43 percent in 1976 to 37 percent in 1985.

Seventy-one percent of the jobs held by Craft and Kindred Workers in the Area will exist in the suburbs by 1985. As the number of jobs in this category increases from 117,600 in 1976 to 141,900 in 1985, the District's share of these jobs will drop from 35.7 percent to 29 percent.

More than half of all Sales Workers are Sales Clerks working in retail establishments. The number of sales workers is expected to increase 31 percent—from 70,600 in 1976 to 92,400 in 1985. Eighty-two percent of these jobs will be in the suburbs.

The number of Operatives in the Area is expected to rise from 71,700 to 90,000 between 1976 and 1985—a 25.5 percent increase. This category includes Fuel Pump Attendants, Transportation Equipment Operators, Truck Drivers, Industrial Truck Operators, and Bus Drivers. Seventy-three percent of these jobs will exist in the suburbs by 1985.

The Laborers, Except Farm category is expected to increase 20 percent between 1976 and 1985—from 62,500 to 74,700. Seventy-five percent of these jobs will exist in the suburbs—up from 68 percent in 1976.

JOB BANK ANALYSIS

The Job Bank Analysis for Fiscal Year 1981 is being taken from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS). The analysis is not currently being produced in its usual format. During fiscal year 1981, the statistical breakdown for openings received, filled and unfilled by industrial division was as follows:

TABLE I
OPENINGS RECEIVED, FILLED AND UNFILLED
WASHINGTON AREA JOB BANK, FY 1981

<u>Job Category</u>	<u>Openings Received</u>	<u>Openings Filled</u>	<u>Openings Unfilled</u>
Total, All Industries	50,524	26,302	24,222
Public Administration	31,839	14,107	17,732
Services	9,442	5,460	3,982
Transp. & Util.	4,124	3,796	328
Trade	3,641	2,108	15,133
Fin. Ins. & Real Estate	557	349	208
Construction	505	287	218
Manufacturing	380	178	202
Agr., For. & Fish.	23	14	9
Mining	13	3	10

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 10 "Openings Received and Filled by Industrial Division and Occupational Category." Department of Employment Services, September 1981.

TABLE II

HOURLY WAGE RATE ^{1/} ^{2/} OF OPENINGS RECEIVED IN
THE WASHINGTON AREA JOB BANK, FY 1981

<u>Wage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>
Under \$3.10	332	0.66
\$3.10-\$3.34	1,983	3.92
\$3.35-\$3.49	33,541	66.39
\$3.50-\$3.99	6,960	13.78
\$4.00-\$4.49	2,056	4.07
\$4.50-\$4.99	1,323	2.62
\$5.00-\$5.49	1,450	2.87
\$5.50-\$5.99	787	1.56
\$6.00 & Over	2,065	4.09
Total	50,497	100.00

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS),
Table B07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupational
Category and Hourly Wage Rate." Department of Employment
Services, September 1981.

During Fiscal Year 1981, the bulk of the job openings received (66 percent) were in the \$3.35-\$3.49 per hour range. This is due in part to the rise in the minimum wage and inflation. The highest paid workers were in the Machine Trades Occupational Category at \$4.82 per hour followed by Bench Work at \$4.76 per hour, Structural at \$4.49 per hour, Sales at \$4.25 per hour, and Professional, Technical, and Managerial at \$4.22 per hour. The lowest paid workers are in the Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery occupational categories at \$3.38 per hour. The average hourly wage for all openings was \$3.74 per hour.

^{1/} There is no standard minimum wage for the District of Columbia, i.e., job orders paying \$3.35 per hour and less are included. Also included are commission jobs and jobs paying piece rates.

^{2/} All segments of the population, such as youth in the City's Summer Program, are included in the overall total figures.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE JOB OPENINGS

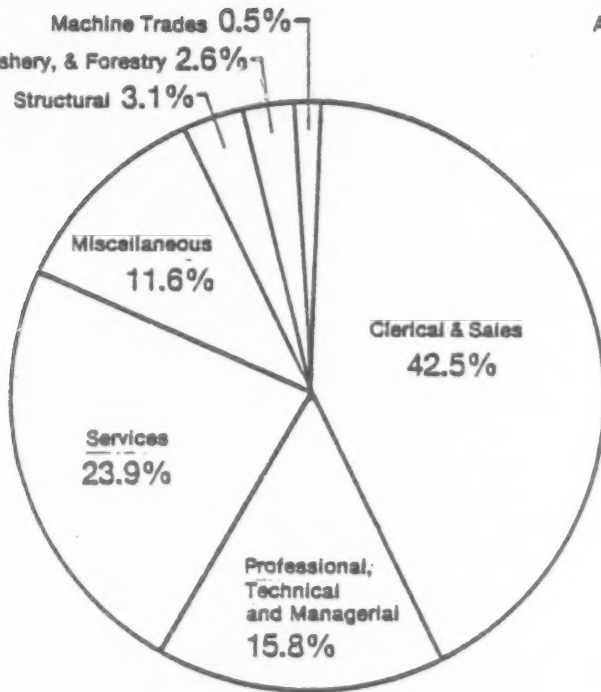
Total Openings Received by the District of Columbia Employment Services

A total of 50,524 job openings were received by the Employment Service in Fiscal Year 1981 compared to 52,478 during FY 1980—a drop of 3.7 percent. Of the openings received in the Fiscal Year 1981, 52 percent were filled. There seems to be a continuing trend in the decline of job openings received and job openings filled. There was a 13.4 percent drop in the number filled in FY 1981 compared to the number filled in FY 1980.

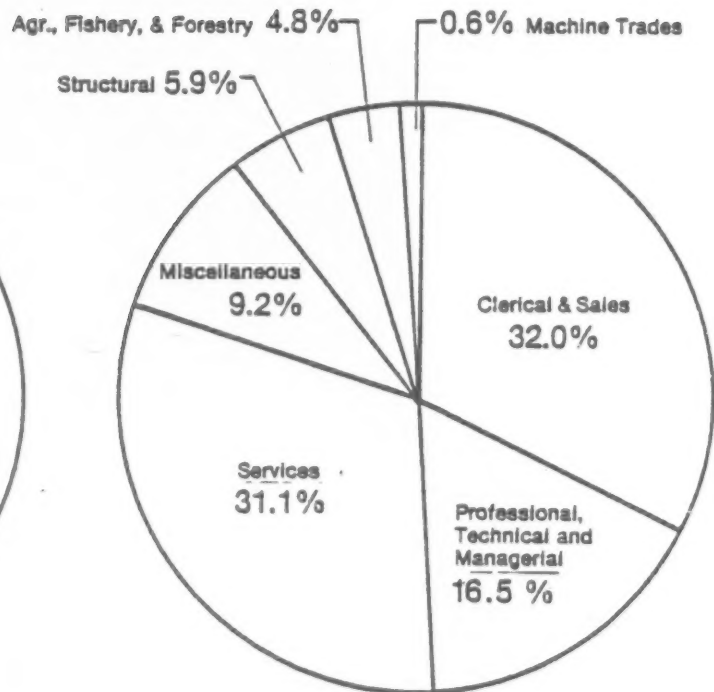
There was considerable change in the occupational patterns in the number of job openings received, filled and unfilled between fiscal years 1980 and 1981. In the Miscellaneous category, there was an increase in Motor Freight Transportation which pushed the openings received up from 9.2 percent in 1980 to 11.6 percent in 1981. The openings filled in this category increased from 11.0 percent in 1980 to 19.1 percent in 1981. The number of openings received and the number of openings filled both doubled over the fiscal year in the Processing category. Every other occupational category was down in job openings received, filled, and unfilled over the fiscal year. This downturn is due in part to the recession and the continuing decline and sluggishness in the economy, both nationally and locally.

CHART I

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS RECEIVED
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEARS 1981 and 1980



Fiscal Year 1981



Fiscal Year 1980

TABLE I
JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICES BY OCCUPATION

FISCAL YEAR 1981

	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	<u>Openings Received</u>	<u>Openings Filled</u>	<u>Openings Unfilled</u>	<u>Openings Received</u>	<u>Openings Filled</u>	<u>Openings Unfilled</u>
TOTAL	50,524	26,302	24,222	100.0	52.1	47.9
Professional, Technical, Managerial	7,992	3,689	4,303	100.0	46.2	53.8
Clerical	20,869	8,358	12,511	100.0	40.0	60.0
Sales	591	242	349	100.0	40.9	59.1
Domestic	694	450	244	100.0	64.8	35.2
Other Services	11,399	6,586	4,813	100.0	57.8	42.2
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	1,325	866	459	100.0	65.4	34.6
Processing	58	24	34	100.0	41.4	58.6
Machine Trades	239	139	100	100.0	58.2	41.8
Bench Work	138	60	78	100.0	43.5	56.5
Structural	1,578	867	711	100.0	54.9	45.1
Motor Freight Transportation	4,462	4,158	304	100.0	93.2	6.8
Package Material Handling	962	746	216	100.0	77.5	22.5
Other	217	117	100	100.0	53.9	46.1

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types," D.C. Department of Employment Services, September 1981.

TABLE II

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICES BY OCCUPATION

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled
TOTAL	52,478	34,343	18,135	100.0	65.4	34.6
Professional, Technical, Managerial	8,671	5,076	3,595	100.0	58.5	41.5
Clerical	15,143	9,201	5,942	100.0	60.8	39.2
Sales	1,403	744	659	100.0	53.0	47.0
Domestic	885	559	326	100.0	63.2	36.8
Other Services	15,414	10,722	4,692	100.0	69.6	30.4
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	2,506	2,013	493	100.0	80.3	19.7
Processing	26	16	10	100.0	61.5	38.5
Machine Trades	302	138	164	100.0	45.7	54.3
Bench Work	206	119	87	100.0	57.8	42.2
Structural	3,107	1,972	1,135	100.0	63.5	36.5
Motor Freight Transportation	3,261	2,671	590	100.0	81.9	18.1
Package Material Handling	1,141	818	323	100.0	71.7	28.3
Other	413	294	119	100.0	71.2	28.8

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types," D.C. Department of Employment Services, September 1980.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—SUPPLY/DEMAND ^{1/}

Supply and demand for job placement in its pure sense cannot be detailed from available statistics generated by the operation of the Employment Service. This is true because not every applicant to the service is seeking job placement per se. The following analysis reflects the fact that the applicants who seek only job placement are not separated from the total applicant population. Given this limitation, one can see the relationships of the applicant population to the jobs—both from the perspective of the totals (all applicants—all jobs) and of active applicants at year's end and unfilled jobs for the year. The latter has been used to formulate a ratio for analytical purposes.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Active Applicants}}{\text{Unfilled Job Openings}}$$

At the end of Fiscal Year 1981, there was a total of 29,630 active applicants and 24,222 unfilled job openings. The ratio of active applicants to unfilled jobs was 1.22, or one and one fifth active applicants for each unfilled job. This was down from the 2.08 ratio of fiscal year 1980.

Clerical, Sales and Agricultural, Fisheries, and Forestry and Related Occupations were the only categories with more unfilled openings than active applicants. There were approximately one and one-fourth more applicants actively seeking employment in the professional, technical, and managerial and services occupations than there were jobs. There were twice as many applicants in processing occupations than there were jobs. There was a ratio of approximately two and one-half active applicants to every one job in bench work, structural, and miscellaneous occupations. The largest supply was in machine trades—more than four and a half applicants for each unfilled job opening. A summary of occupational categories is shown in the following table.

^{1/} The analysis in this section is based on data from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), D.C. Department of Employment Services.

TABLE III

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
BY OCCUPATION

FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>JOB OPENINGS</u>			<u>ACTIVE APPLICANTS</u>		
	<u>Opening Received</u>	<u>Filled</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>At any time this Year</u>	<u>At end of year</u>	<u>Unfilled Job Ratio</u>
Total, All Occupations	50,524	26,302	24,222	111,048	29,630	1.22
Professional, Technical, Managerial	7,992	3,689	4,303	18,054	5,377	1.24
Clerical and Sales	21,460	8,600	12,860	31,261	7,967	0.61
Services	12,093	7,036	5,057	29,038	6,888	1.36
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	1,325	866	459	788	159	0.35
Processing	58	24	34	218	70	2.05
Machine Trades	239	139	100	1,526	460	4.60
Bench Work	138	60	78	738	206	2.64
Structural	1,578	867	711	8,372	1,827	2.56
Miscellaneous	5,641	5,021	620	6,310	1,567	2.52

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types; and Table 96 "Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation." September 1981.

Hard-To-Fill Openings

Hard-to-fill openings may be categorized according to the following criteria: (1) the openings are technical in nature and require advanced education and/or experience, and qualified applicants are not available; (2) qualifications imposed by the employer are too high in relation to the wage offered; (3) positions are menial in nature with low pay; (4) hours and/or working conditions are not suitable; (5) the job requires the applicant to relocate in order to obtain employment; and (6) salary is based on other than strictly wages, such as commission, piece work, etc.

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations require specific education attainment or experience. While some of these job openings in the private sector are filled by recent college graduates, experience seems to be the main criteria of hiring in this category. Certain essential professional, technical, and managerial jobs go unfilled because of a shortage of experienced applicants.

High turnover in the clerical occupations results in a demand which exceeds the supply of qualified applicants, at least for clerk-typists. Working conditions are generally good, but starting wages are low especially in the smaller firms. The majority of openings require experience and a high school education.

Sales occupations generally have a low starting wage, and consequently there are unfilled job openings. A high school education and limited experience are sufficient for most retail trade sales positions. Sales positions in wholesale trade generally require more education and experience. Wages are better, but may be predicated on sales volume or some other factor. Entry level job openings may present opportunities for the less educated job seekers, but higher paying positions require prior experience.

In the service occupations, there are always openings for cooks, nurse aides, waitresses, waiters, etc. Education and experience requirements are generally low. Many positions involve part-time and/or shift work. Turnover is a problem because of limited advancement possibilities.

The agricultural, fishery, forestry, and related occupations contribute slightly to the hard-to-fill openings category. These jobs involve moderate pay and physical labor. Education and experience requirements are low. The job openings are generally seasonal in nature.

A limited number of occupational openings in processing are handled by the Job Service offices. Employers generally have an adequate number of walk-in-applicants to fill their needs. This category includes occupations concerned with the processing of metal: electroplating, heat-treating, spraying, coating, separating, filtering, and refining of metal. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required to some degree. Internal personnel are probably used to fill supervisory processing positions in manufacturing and related industries.

Auto and truck mechanics experience the most demand in the machine trades occupations. Prior experience is a prerequisite for a position such as a mechanic. Those openings remaining unfilled for long periods of time are usually a result of low wages instead of experience requirements. Some openings in machine trade occupations are filled by vocational school graduates.

Structural work has always been seasonal and turnover among workers is quite high. Although wages are comparatively good, many of the openings are left unfilled. Structural workers includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing paving, painting, and repairing structures and structural parts such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, internal combustion engines, girders, plates, and frames. Structural workers must be able to travel to where the job openings exist and the vast majority of these openings are in the suburbs.

Motor freight transportation workers are in demand as a result of increasing truck transportation. Job openings for truck drivers are often filled by walk-in applicants. The demand for packaging and material handlers exceeds the supply of those workers. The educational requirements are not restrictive; job seekers with little education or experience are able to fill these openings. After gaining experience on the job, employees are often considered for advancement to a supervisory position or truck driver.

Table IV that follows lists some occupations that are typical of the hard-to-fill jobs. The reasons are diverse, as indicated by the foregoing discussion. Jobs go unfilled as a result of the combined decisions of the applicant and the employer.

TABLE IV

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1981

DOT	Job Title	Average Pay ^{1/}	Active Applicants			Openings Unfilled During Year ^{2/}		
			Any Time	End of Year	Openings Received	Total	30 Days or More	Percent 30 Days or More
0-1								
045.107-010	Counselor	\$12,480	285	86	39	11	10	91
090.227-010	Faculty Member, College or University	16,650	196	58	31	3	2	67
091.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	12,480	355	133	10	5	5	100
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	12,480	1,000	375	86	19	16	84
169.167-034	Manager, Office	12,480	497	166	26	3	3	100
187.167-010	Manager, Food Service	12,480	311	107	14	2	2	100
201.362-010	Secretary	10,600	1,637	526	615	167	140	89
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	9,360	4,739	962	9,879	8,400	8,349	99
206.362-010	File Clerk I	7,280	343	136	86	20	20	100
209.562-010	Clerk, General	6,864	8,048	1,139	2,927	1,640	1,639	99
211.462-010	Cashier II	7,280	1,251	430	220	45	38	84
213.362-010	Computer Operator	9,360	845	128	289	174	174	100
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	8,110	649	200	180	79	78	99
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	6,240	950	307	68	24	24	100
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	6,240	256	101	27	4	3	75
237.367-038	Receptionist	7,280	543	177	176	19	14	74
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise*	7,280	557	75	87	175	175	100

55

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TABLE IV (Continued)

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1981

DOT	Job Title	Average ^{1/} Pay	Active Applicants		Openings Received	Openings Unfilled During Year ²		
			Any Time	End of Year		Total	30 Days or More	Percent 30 Days or More
3								
301.474-010	House Worker, General	\$ 6,240	327	92	201	26	23	88
311.677-010	Cafeteria, Attendant	7,280	203	105	12	5	5	100
312.474-010	Bartender	6,240	149	51	13	6	6	100
313.361.014	Cook, Restaurant	8,320	703	268	164	14	13	93
313.361.022	Cook, Short Order	6,240	429	117	207	61	59	97
318.687.010	Kitchen, Helper	8,320	885	216	403	112	99	88
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	6,240	686	255	183	40	39	98
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	6,240	2,088	417	739	467	366	78
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	6,240	3,504	213	837	499	499	
372.667-034	Guard, Security	6,240	1,490	513	707	129	114	100
382.664-010	Janitor	8,320	257	86	214	22	21	88
5								95 5
526.686.010	Baker Helper	7,280	26	8	5	1	1	100
6								
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	12,480	270	74	79	18	17	94
637.664-010	Environmental-Control- System Installer- Servicer Helper	\$14,560	9	2	0	4	4	100
660.280-010	Cabinetmaker	12,480	18	1	3	5	5	100

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1981

DOT	Job Title	Average Pay ^{1/}	Active Applicants		Openings Received	Openings Unfilled During Year ^{2/}		
			Any Time	End of Year		Total	30 Days or More	Percent 30 Days or More
7								
785.261-010	Alteration Tailor	7,280	74	17	13	0	0	0
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	6,240	68	22	3	2	2	100
8								
840.381-010	Painter	9,360	529	130	57	15	15	100
860.381-022	Carpenter	12,480	358	91	17	4	4	100
861.381-018	Bricklayer	18,500	204	41	11	5	5	100
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	12,480	1,337	338	203	100	100	100
9								
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	10,400	668	199	52	5	4	80
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	6,240	542	150	90	26	26	100
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	6,240	161	44	67	18	17	94
915.473-010	Parking-Lot Attendant	6,240	183	156	83	48	28	58
929.687-030	Material Handler	6,240	726	91	635	213	199	93
950.382-026	Stationary Engineer*	6,360	91	20	10	20	20	100

^{1/} An Analysis of Job Openings in the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank, February 1981, Department of Employment Services, Office of Job Services

^{2/} Openings Unfilled During Year is cumulative, therefore, do not always correspond to Openings Received.

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96 "Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation", September 1981, Department of Employment Services.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS

An often times neglected, but nonetheless significant, barrier to employment is the health of a local economy. Poor economic conditions in an area intensify the effects of the most publicized barriers to employment such as: (1) lack of education and skills, (2) discrimination and (3) job location. The more sluggish an economy, the more severe are these barriers, with an opposite effect for a growing economy. For those who are poor, these barriers are more severe than for the general population.

There is evidence to suggest that individuals with limited education are likely losers in the job market. Between 1973 and 1980 the proportion of job orders reported to the D.C. Job Bank requiring experience and a high school education increased while those jobs in which employers are willing to train an individual declined.

Still, other individuals who have been able to make the needed investment in human capital, (which is a prerequisite for employment in basically white collar occupations) will be underrepresented in higher paid occupations due to the historical patterns of racial and other forms of discrimination.

Between 1970 and 1981 nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the District of Columbia showed very little growth, (less than one percent per year) while employment in the entire metropolitan area grew at a rate of 3.2 percent per year. This, coupled with the limited reverse commuting (city to suburbs), is an example of the job location barrier.

Viewed from another perspective, in 1970, 48.0 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the metro area was located within the District of Columbia. By 1973 this figure had fallen to 44.0 percent and by 1981 had further declined to 38.2 percent. This reflects the shift in employment growth to the Maryland and Virginia suburban ring. This movement has caused the residents of the District additional hardships because many of the new jobs for which they are qualified are now located in the suburbs. Because of limited transportation to the suburban jurisdictions, D.C. residents are unable to get to the jobs for which many of them qualify—service related and certain clerical jobs requiring minimum skills and education. Only 17.2 percent of District residents worked outside their place of residence compared to 43.5 percent for all area residents in 1970. The problem of transportation to the suburbs may be alleviated somewhat upon completion of the Metro rail system.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS---**

This section attempts to quantify one segment of the District population that faces barriers to employment. The number of discouraged workers varies with how this group of nonparticipants in the labor force is defined. The National Urban League defines discouraged workers as those individuals not in the labor force who want a job. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines the same group as those not in the labor force because they think they cannot find a job.

As the statistics on these groups are collected on a national basis, those who "want a job" include those who "think they cannot find a job", along with several other categories. It would therefore stand to reason that the unemployment rates would differ substantially with these different definitions.

The Urban League frequently uses these national data on persons not in the labor force, but want a job; adds them to the "official" number of unemployed persons; and makes an estimate of what it defines as unemployment and determines its "unofficial" unemployment rate. This could be done for the District of Columbia, except that the information used to compute data on nonparticipants nationally is not available for areas as small as states. However, through the uses of two national surrogates, with a reference period of 1981 annual averages, an estimate of discouraged workers for the District of Columbia has been made, and an "adjusted" unemployment rate calculated. The surrogates used are "All Central Cities", and "Nonwhites in Central Cities". A rate has been estimated using the two definitions (National Urban League and the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

In summary, Table I indicates that anywhere from 4,100 to 28,200 individuals were not in the labor force but wanted a job depending on the definition of discouragement used (Urban League or Bureau of Labor Statistics). Like the official unemployed, these 4,100 to 28,200 individuals represent unutilized resources. The number of discouraged workers in the District of Columbia fluctuates, depending on the demand for labor in the local labor market.

** The estimates are based on 1981 Annual Average Current Population Survey (CPS) Data for the District of Columbia.

TABLE I

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Definition	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Estimate of Discouraged Workers
<u>CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (Official)</u>	312,000	284,000	28,000	9.0	-----
<u>NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE</u>					
All Central Cities Surrogate	333,000	284,000	49,000	14.7	21,000
Nonwhites in Central Cities	340,200	284,000	56,200	16.5	28,200
<u>BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS</u>					
All Central Cities Surrogate	316,100	284,000	32,100	10.2	4,100
Nonwhites in Central Cities	318,200	284,000	34,200	10.7	6,200

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey Unpublished Supplemental Reports.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

A large proportion of persons needing employment-related services are categorized as economically disadvantaged. An economically disadvantaged person is a member of a family: (1) which receives cash welfare benefits; or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) of the Department of Employment Services for Fiscal Year 1981 shows 38.2 percent of all applicants registered with the Employment Service are economically disadvantaged. The overwhelming majority (90.4 percent) of the economically disadvantaged applicants are nonwhite, and 70.5 percent are under 30 years of age. Some 96.1 percent of all individuals classified as economically disadvantaged are not working. School dropouts represent 55.5 percent of the economically disadvantaged applicants (compared to 52.8 percent of all applicants). Females are a larger proportion of the disadvantaged (51.8 percent) than they are of all applicants (49.4 percent) and 40 percent of all registered females are economically disadvantaged.

The handicapped, physically disabled, mentally retarded, or mentally restored constitute 2.3 percent of the applicants registered as economically disadvantaged. Overall, planners and administrators will find themselves continually instituting programs and developing jobs aimed at helping mostly young, black, poorly educated and unemployed persons toward maximizing employment opportunities and enhancing self-sufficiency.

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED SERVICES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1981
 (Figures in Percent)

	<u>Vertical</u>			<u>Horizontal</u>		
	<u>All Applicants</u>	<u>Econ. Disadv.</u>	<u>Minority</u>	<u>All Applicants</u>	<u>Econ. Disadv.</u>	<u>Minority</u>
<u>All Ages</u>						
Under 20	35.0	26.3	38.9	100.0	38.2	90.4
20-21	9.7	11.5	10.4	100.0	28.3	99.3
22-24	10.9	14.4	11.1	100.0	45.4	96.6
25-29	14.9	17.0	14.1	100.0	50.4	91.7
30-39	17.2	18.3	15.4	100.0	43.3	85.0
40-44	4.0	4.7	3.6	100.0	40.6	80.8
45-54	4.8	5.1	4.2	100.0	44.6	81.1
55-64	2.6	3.3	2.1	100.0	40.6	78.5
65+	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	28.7	68.0
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	50.6	48.2	50.3	100.0	36.3	89.9
Female	49.4	51.8	49.7	100.0	40.0	90.9
<u>Highest School Grade</u>						
0-7	7.1	6.7	7.8	100.0	35.8	98.5
8-11	45.7	48.8	49.9	100.0	40.8	98.6
12	26.1	31.2	26.2	100.0	45.6	90.8
Over 12	21.1	13.3	16.2	100.0	24.1	69.4
<u>Ethnic Group</u>						
White	9.6	2.9	—	100.0	11.6	—
Black	87.7	93.7	97.0	100.0	40.8	100.0
Other	2.7	3.4	3.0	100.0	47.0	99.6
<u>Veteran</u>	9.3	9.2	8.6	100.0	37.9	83.7
Recently Separated	4.5	4.2	4.0	100.0	31.8	70.7
Disabled	0.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	56.2	85.0
Vietnam Era	4.3	4.4	4.1	100.0	44.4	98.8
<u>Handicapped</u>	—	2.3	2.0	100.0	38.5	81.2
<u>Econ. Disadv.</u>	38.2	100.0	41.0	100.0	100.0	97.1
<u>Employment Status</u>						
Working Full-time	1.6	1.6	1.4	100.0	37.4	80.8
Working Part-time	1.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	67.1	93.7
Not Working	97.1	96.1	97.2	100.0	37.8	90.5

—Less than one-tenth of one percent

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, September 1981, Department of Employment Services.

ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

It is estimated that 79,700 persons will be potentially eligible for employment-related services in Fiscal Year 1983. This number attempts to give a discreet estimate of persons, as opposed to previous periods when the overlap of the employed, the poverty population and recipients of welfare were not factored out. All these groups are represented in the 79,700 estimate. The poverty and welfare groups may well be described as being disadvantaged. The following table details the estimate by demographic groups as prescribed by "The Guidelines for the Development of Labor Market Information Needed for CETA Planning Purposes", issued by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The distributions by sex, age, and race/ethnic categories are in most cases done on a surrogate basis. The best case in point is the poverty population. In none of the statistical systems for collecting data on the subject is there a distribution by sex of the individuals—rather by sex of the family head. Likewise, there is no age distribution of public assistance recipients on a local basis.

TABLE I
ESTIMATE OF PERSONS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR CETA PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1983
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		General Population	Prime Sponsor's estimate of the number of local persons potentially eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 16 weeks or more	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines 70% of the lower living income level	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC or State or local public assistance
Total, for the District		501,900	79,700	30,500	86,400	61,000
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS						
SEX	Males	226,700	29,200	8,600	34,700	6,200
	Females	275,200	50,500	21,900	51,700	54,800
AGE	14 - 21	80,200	26,200	7,700	38,800	18,300
	22 - 44	239,600	34,000	12,200	24,300	28,200
	45 - 54	61,400	10,700	1,100	6,200	7,200
	55 & over	120,800	8,800	500	17,000	7,200
Race/ Ethnic Group	White	161,400	5,800	500	11,100	1,000
	Nonwhite*	340,500	73,900	30,000	75,300	60,000

*Includes Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian and Pacific Islander.

ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA

It is estimated that 194,000 persons will be potentially eligible for employment-related services in Fiscal Year 1983. This number attempts to give a discreet estimate of persons, as opposed to previous periods when the overlap of the employed, the poverty population and recipients of welfare were not factored out. All these groups are represented in the 194,000 estimate. The poverty and welfare groups may well be described as being disadvantaged. The following table details the estimate by demographic groups as prescribed by "The Guidelines for the Development of Labor Market Information Needed for CETA Planning Purposes", issued by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The distributions by sex, age, and race/ethnic categories are in most cases done on a surrogate basis. The best case in point is the poverty population. In none of the statistical systems for collecting data on the subject is there a distribution by sex of the individuals—rather by sex of the family head.

TABLE II
ESTIMATE OF PERSONS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR CETA PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1983
WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA

		General Population	IIB & VII Prime Sponsor's estimate of the number of local persons potentially eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines 70% of the lower living income level
Total, for DC SMSA:		2,574,200	194,000	73,100	186,000
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS					
SEX	Males	1,227,900	68,000	N/A	N/A
	Females	1,346,300	126,000	N/A	N/A
AGE	14 - 21	464,300	83,000	N/A	N/A
	22 - 44	1,275,500	76,000	N/A	N/A
	45 - 54	336,300	30,000	N/A	N/A
	55 & over	498,100	20,000	N/A	N/A
Race/ Ethnic Group	White	1,902,900	90,000	N/A	N/A
	Nonwhite*				
		671,300	104,000	N/A	N/A

*Includes Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian and Pacific Islander.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CETA PARTICIPANTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This Fiscal Year as last, CETA Program Summary Reports are more detailed in its characteristic classification of participants. They are classified by race and sex, and covers the great majority of CETA participants excluding summer youth. As such it offers some insight into the anatomy of the population served in the program.

The table shows that during Fiscal Year 1981, a total of 8,056 persons were served under CETA. This is 3,031 (27 percent) less than last fiscal year. One of the primary reasons for this, of course, is that CETA will be closing at the end of Fiscal Year 1982. Of the 8,056 persons, 7,480 (93 percent) were black and the remaining 7 percent were white, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The largest age group served was the 22-44 age bracket (66 percent) followed by the 16-19 age bracket (33 percent). Also 48 percent of those served have completed high school but have no post high school education and 38 percent are school dropouts. Of the 8,056 persons served, a total of 7,763 (96 percent) are economically disadvantaged. In the Hispanic group, 52 percent have limited English speaking ability. Only 162 of the 8,056 were handicapped, 846 were offenders, 193 were displaced homemakers, 729 were in school, 7,130 were unemployed and 911 were receiving unemployment compensation.

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF CETA PARTICIPANTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1981

INSTRUCTIONS: Items with (*) must add to line 1 in that column.			B. RACE/ETHNIC GROUP BY SEX											
A. CHARACTERISTICS			(1) White (Not Hispanic)		(2) Black (Not Hispanic)		(3) Hispanic		(4) Am. Indian or Alaska Nat.		(5) Asian or Pacific Islander			
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female		
1	TOTAL	P	61	61	3,295	4,185	153	218	2	2	36	43		
2	14 - 15	P	0	1	29	35	3	4	0	0	0	1		
3	16 - 19	P	6	6	1,128	1,353	59	56	1	0	7	10		
4	20 - 21	P	6	6	575	1,046	32	19	1	0	2	7		
5	22 - 44	P	44	43	1,483	1,795	53	123	0	2	21	25		
6	45 - 54	P	4	2	62	70	4	5	0	0	2	0		
7	55 and Over	P	1	3	18	16	2	5	1	0	2	0		
8	School Dropout	P	10	9	1,371	1,505	48	63	1	0	10	9		
9	Student (High School or Less)	P	3	6	394	482	36	35	1	0	6	9		
10	H.S. Grad/Equiv., No Post H.S.	P	46	45	1,476	2,127	60	107	0	1	20	22		
11	Post High School Attendee	P	2	1	54	71	9	12	0	1	0	3		
12	Receiving AFDC (SSA Title IV)	P	0	9	433	1,537	6	9	0	0	4	8		
13	Receiving SSI (SSA Title XVI)	P	1	0	56	96	1	1	0	0	1	0		
14	Total Receiving Public Assistance	P	2	10	599	1,785	13	15	0	0	9	10		
15	OMB, Pov. Lev. or 70% or less LLSIL	P	56	56	2,884	3,797	141	199	2	2	34	41		
16	71% thru 85% of LLSIL	P	0	0	165	160	6	10	0	0	1	2		
17	86% thru 100% of LLSIL	P	4	5	209	201	4	9	0	0	1	0		
18	Above 100% of LLSIL	P	1	0	37	27	13	0	0	0	0	0		
19	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	P	59	59	3,156	4,056	144	212	1	0	35	41		
20	Single Parent	P	3	10	208	1,354	12	29	0	0	2	1		
21	Parent in Two-Parent Family	P	1	1	318	383	16	35	0	0	9	1		
22	Other Family Member	P	9	12	1,381	1,615	62	98	2	0	11	19		
23	Non-Dependent Individual	P	48	38	1,328	833	43	56	0	2	13	12		
24	LIMITED ENG. SPEAKING ABILITY	P	7	2	23	16	74	119	1	2	25	23		
25	MIG. OR SEASONAL FARM FAM. MEM.	P	0	1	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26	Veteran	P	9	0	574	43	3	0	0	0	0	0		
27	Vietnam Era (Age 34 or Under)	P	5	0	254	14	1	0	0	0	0	0		
28	Special Disabled	P	0	0	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29	HANDICAPPED	P	9	8	89	54	0	1	1	0	0	0		
30	OFFENDER	P	4	0	757	84	0	0	0	0	1	0		
31	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	P	1	1	30	154	1	6	0	0	0	0		
32	In School	P	2	0	277	388	31	22	1	0	2	6		
33	Underemployed	P	2	0	22	55	1	3	0	0	1	0		
34	Unemployed	P	55	56	2,957	3,693	117	182	1	2	31	36		
35	Other	P	2	5	309	428	31	25	2	2	2	7		
36	UNEMPLOY. COMP. CLAIMANT	P	10	13	400	457	12	12	0	1	2	4		
37	TOTC	P	2	2	267	273	3	8	0	0	0	1		

Source: Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis and Office of Employability Development, D.C. Department of Employment Services

TABLE A-I CETA ELIGIBILITY

Title	Criteria
IIB. VII	The individual is:
Economically disadvantaged	and CETA-unemployed, or CETA-underemployed, or in school
IID	The individual is:
Economically disadvantaged and unemployed 15 or more week	or In a family receiving public assistance
YETP	The individual is between 16 and 21 years of age (inclusive) and:
CETA-unemployed, or CETA-underemployed or in high school or lower grade	and Economically disadvantaged or has a family income less than 86% of the lower level standard income level (LLSIL)
YCCIP	The individual is:
Between 16 and 19 year of age (inclusive)	and CETA-Unemployed
SYEP	The individual is:
Between 14 and 21 (inclusive)	and Economically disadvantaged
VI	The individual is:
Unemployed 10 or more weeks	and In a family that received public assistance or in a family with an income < 100% of the LLSIL
Any listed	The individual is eligible for CETA title IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP or VI
Any Youth	The individual is eligible for Title YETP, YCCIP, SYEP
Other Listed	The individual is eligible for Title IIB, VII, IID or VI

TABLE A-II DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

(All income figures are derived from 1979 income averages
Employment and other characteristics were determined as of March 1980)

Element	Definition
Annual Wage	2080 x Total earnings/(weeks worked x hours per week)
BLS-Labor Force	The individual is working, with a job but not at work or looking for work
BLS-Unemployed	The individual is looking for work
CETA-Employed	The individual is either working or with a job but not at work and is not CETA-unemployed, CETA-underemployed or CETA-in-school
CETA-Family Income	Total family income less Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, welfare, veteran's payments, unemployment and worker's compensation
CETA-in-school	The individual is not CETA-Unemployed, CETA-Underemployed, and the individual's major activity is in school
CETA-Underemployed	The individual is part-time for economic reasons, or the individual is full-time and has an annual wage of either less than 71% of the LLSIL or is full-time and has a wage below the poverty level and is not CETA-unemployed
CETA-Unemployed	The individual is looking for work or is part-time for economic reasons and working 10 or fewer hours per week, or is greater than 18 years old and in a family receiving public assistance
Civilian Population	Total interviewed non-Armed Forces, non-institutional population
Economically Disadvantaged	The individual received public assistance, welfare, or had a CETA family income less than the family poverty level or had a CETA family income less than 71% of the LLSIL
Education	Years of school completed
Family Poverty level	For non-farm individuals: $(\text{Family size} - 1) \times 1220 + 3790$ For individuals on farms: $(\text{Family size} - 1) \times 1030 + 3250$ Alaska $1.25 \times (\text{farm or non-farm poverty level})$ Hawaii $1.15 \times (\text{farm or non-farm poverty level})$
FLLSIL	Family lower living standard income level varies from area to area

TABLE A-III
PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
1970 - 1980

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Personal Total Income (Millions)</u>
1970	\$ 5,069	\$ 14,790
1971	5,488	16,261
1972	5,937	17,957
1973	6,514	19,766
1974	7,166	21,744
1975	7,804	23,803
1976	8,511	26,032
1977	9,347	28,520
1978	10,284	31,528
1979	11,493	35,169
1980	12,871	39,492

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Regional Economic Information System.

TABLE A-IV
PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1970 - 1981

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Personal Total Income (millions)</u>
1970	\$ 4,775	\$ 3,605
1971	5,187	3,893
1972	5,670	4,217
1973	6,062	4,477
1974	6,694	4,825
1975	7,433	5,280
1976	8,044	5,601
1977	8,768	5,978
1978	9,418	6,311
1979	10,616	6,960
1980	12,050	7,706

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis,
Regional Economic Information System.

TABLE A-V

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
ALL ITEMS
(1967=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
1970	117.6
1971	122.7
1972	126.9
1973	135.0
1974	150.0
1975	161.6
1976	171.1
1977	183.0
1978	197.0
1979	218.6
1980	244.7
1981	278.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of
Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-VI

D. C. POPULATION, 1980 AND 1970
BY WARD

1980 Census

	Total		Race			Spanish Origin
	No.	Per- cent	White	Black	Other	
City	637,651	100.0	171,796	448,229	17,626	17,652
Ward						
1	77,400	12.1	18,500	54,100	4,900	6,000
2	72,700	11.4	30,000	38,200	4,100	3,000
3	88,300	13.9	80,900	3,900	3,600	4,000
4	82,900	13.0	10,300	71,000	1,500	1,400
5	81,700	12.8	6,900	73,900	900	800
6	73,400	11.5	15,100	57,300	1,000	900
7	83,400	13.1	3,200	79,700	500	600
8	77,900	12.2	6,600	70,200	1,000	900

	Change, 1970-1980			Other City Data		
	1980	1970	%Change	Percent of Total Population		
				1980	1970	
City	637,651	756,510	-15.7			
Ward				White	26.9	27.7
1	77,400	94,000	-17.7	Black	70.3	71.1
2	72,700	95,000	-23.5	Other		
3	88,300	94,900	- 7.0	Races	2.8	1.2
4	82,900	94,500	-12.3	Spanish		
5	81,700	94,200	-13.3	Origin	2.8	2.0
6	73,400	94,600	-22.4			
7	83,400	94,900	-12.1			
8	77,900	94,400	-17.5			

NOTES: (a) Data for 1970 are final
 (b) City total for 1980 are final
 (c) Ward totals for 1980 are provisional
 (d) Ward totals do not add up to city totals and within wards by race due to rounding

D. C. Gov't./OPD/DSD/DU
 March 1981

TABLE A-VII
AVERAGE MONTHLY PROGRAM CASELOADS
SELECTED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1981

		<u>Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)</u>	<u>General Public Assistance (GPA)</u>	<u>Food Stamp Participation</u>	<u>Medicaid</u>
FY 1970	CASES	9,818	1,745	19,666	XXXX
	PERSONS	39,742	1,904	64,391	97,160
FY 1971	CASES	16,770	2,125	29,321	XXXX
	PERSONS	61,648	2,310	91,790	112,358
FY 1972	CASES	23,799	3,172	36,100	XXXX
	PERSONS	85,438	3,404	102,445	132,529
FY 1973	CASES	28,614	3,675	38,045	XXXX
	PERSONS	98,699	3,876	108,746	160,140
FY 1974	CASES	29,808	4,082	40,122	XXXX
	PERSONS	100,751	4,349	111,958	169,274
FY 1975	CASES	31,496	5,590	39,330	XXXX
	PERSONS	103,458	5,870	110,203	179,787
FY 1976	CASES	31,425	6,422	37,991	XXXX
	PERSONS	100,323	6,807	104,912	164,138
FY 1977	CASES	31,020	5,663	36,467	XXXX
	PERSONS	95,503	5,946	95,965	137,690
FY 1978	CASES	31,661	6,145	35,263	XXXX
	PERSONS	93,837	6,390	93,271	129,156
FY 1979	CASES	31,140	6,076	36,752	XXXX
	PERSONS	88,672	6,380	93,471	123,758
FY 1980	CASES	30,533	7,095	41,438	XXXX
	PERSONS	85,038	7,381	101,862	119,359
FY 1981	CASES	28,326	5,844	41,484	XXXX
	PERSONS	80,312	6,516	99,898	111,515

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Social Research and Statistics Branch.

TABLE A-VIII

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED, NUMBER AND PERCENT OF DROPOUTS, BY SCHOOL LEVELS
FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1969-70 through 1980-81

SCHOOL YEAR	ELEMENTARY			JUNIOR HIGH			SENIOR HIGH			OTHER			TOTAL		
	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts		Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts		Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts		Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts		Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts	
		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent
1969-70	92,963	112	0.1	32,953	694	2.1	17,999	2,049	11.4	2,963	344	11.6	146,878	3,199	2.2
1970-71	90,433	99	0.1	32,692	827	2.5	18,471	2,100	11.4	2,777	322	11.6	144,373	3,348	2.3
1971-72	87,132	58	0.1	31,803	889	2.8	18,866	1,956	10.4	2,709	550	20.3	140,510	3,453	2.5
1972-73	83,272	25	0.3	31,487	517	1.6	19,844	1,838	9.3	2,851	357	12.5	137,454	2,737	2.0
1973-74	77,235	69	0.1	32,819	482	1.5	20,162	1,747	8.7	2,823	310	11.0	133,039	2,608	2.0
1974-75	73,899	37	0.1	33,021	370	1.1	19,635	1,117	5.7	2,430	199	8.2	128,985	1,723	1.3
1975-76	71,346	36	0.1	32,781	289	0.9	21,302	1,539	7.2	1,613	143	8.9	127,042	2,007	1.6
1976-77	68,501	44	0.1	30,293	296	1.0	21,263	1,070	5.0	2,694	195	7.2	122,751	1,605	1.3
1977-78	64,083	23	0.04	28,784	303	1.1	21,590	1,010	4.7	2,225	128	5.8	116,682	1,464	1.3
1978-79	59,835	16	0.03	26,516	292	1.1	19,877	717	3.6	3,487	104	3.0	109,715	1,129	1.0
1979-80	55,772	8	0.01	24,537	324	1.3	17,757	503	2.8	3,233	35	1.1	101,299	870	0.9
1980-81	52,757	13	0.02	22,565	183	0.8	16,558	654	4.0	3,026	116	3.8	94,906	966	1.0

Source: D.C. Public Schools, Division of Quality Assurance

TABLE A-IX

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/
1976 - 1985

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Annual Average Openings</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Replacement</u>
Secretaries	1,750	300	1,450
General Clerks, Office	1,670	220	1,450
Janitors & Sexton	1,400	350	1,050
Typists	710	100	610
Lawyers	580	60	520
Accountants & Auditors	460	70	390
Sales Clerks	420	60	360
Accounting Clerks	330	50	280
Nurses, Professional	300	70	230
Guards & Doorkeepers	290	70	220
Stenographers	270	30	240
Food Preparation & Service Workers	270	50	220
Carpenters	210	100	110
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	230	60	170
Economists	200	30	170
Writers and/or Editors	210	20	190
Personnel, Labor Relation Specialist	210	20	190
Elementary School Teachers	200	60	140
Helper Trades	170	190	80
Waiters/Waitresses	180	30	150
Bookkeepers, Hand	180	40	140
Clerical Supervisors	180	50	130
Secondary School Teachers	150	50	100
Maintenance Repairs, General	150	40	110
Librarians	140	30	110
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	140	20	120
Receptionist	140	30	110
Switch Board Operator/ Receptionist	140	40	100
Computer Systems Analysts	120	20	100
Supervisors, Blue Collar	130	40	90
Managers, Store	130	20	110
Electricians	150	60	70
Public Relations Specialist	120	20	100
Tellers, Bank	110	50	60

TABLE A-IX (Continued)

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/
1976 - 1985

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Annual Average Openings</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Replacement</u>
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	110	40	70
Plumbers and/or Pipefitters	110	50	60
Truck Drivers	110	30	80
Law Clerks	110	20	90
Purchasing Agenst and/or Buyers	110	10	100
Total	12,570	2,500	10,070
Percent of all Occupations	50.0	48.1	50.5

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market,
Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-X

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1/
1976 - 1985

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Annual Average Openings</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Replacement</u>
Secretaries	4,610	1,850	2,760
General Office Clerks	4,150	1,550	2,600
Janitors & Sexton	3,870	1,600	2,270
Sales Clerks	2,950	1,510	1,440
Typists	2,010	760	1,250
Cashiers	1,270	580	690
Helpers, Trades	1,150	650	500
Elementary School Teachers	930	490	440
Nurses, Professionals	860	450	410
Waiters/Waitresses	890	180	710
Accountants & Auditors	850	350	500
Lawyers	860	330	530
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	820	440	380
Secondary School Teachers	820	400	420
Accounting Clerks	820	310	510
Carpenters	800	520	280
Guards & Doorkeepers	760	340	420
Bookkeepers, Hand	750	330	420
Managers, Store	700	290	410
Truck Drivers	690	420	270
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	700	360	340
Stenographers	610	190	420
Supervisor, Blue Collar	560	330	230
Stock Clerks	550	310	240
Computer System Analysts	530	340	190
Receptionist	520	210	310
Physicians, Medical & Osteopath	490	340	150
Food Preparation & Service	490	-80	570
Maintenance, Repair, General	490	210	280
Automobile Mechanic	470	270	200
Gardners, Groundkeepers	470	140	330
Writers and/or Editors	440	200	240
Librarians	450	170	280
Tellers, Bank	440	240	200
Clerical Supervisors	440	190	250
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	430	260	170

TABLE A-X (Continued)

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1/
1976 - 1985

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Annual Average Openings</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Replacement</u>
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	390	190	200
Personal Labor Relations Specialist	390	160	230
Electricians	370	270	100
Delivery & Route Workers	380	230	150
Total	40,170	17,880	22,290
Percent of all Occupations	49.0	47.0	50.8

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market,
Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XI
INDUSTRIAL/OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1985 PROJECTIONS ^{1/}

	<u>Construc- tion</u>	<u>Manufac- turing</u>	<u>Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance, Insurance & Real Estate</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Governemnt</u>	<u>Total all Occupations</u>
	80,400	61,000	72,700	342,000	98,800	603,400	445,100	1,703,400
Professional, Technical	3,200	9,500	9,100	15,000	7,000	226,400	154,500	424,700
Managers & Officials	8,900	5,900	6,500	33,100	16,700	59,700	37,100	167,900
18 Sales	500	2,200	1,300	77,400	5,300	5,700	100	92,400
Clerical	5,000	9,700	20,300	65,600	46,700	136,500	156,700	440,400
Craft & Kindred	37,800	13,800	14,600	23,300	7,200	20,800	24,400	141,900
Operatives	4,600	16,000	10,400	28,000	200	20,300	10,600	90,000
Service	1,100	1,200	4,100	81,900	13,600	126,300	43,400	271,700
Laborers	19,400	2,800	6,600	17,800	2,200	7,700	18,300	74,700

^{1/} Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XII

INDUSTRIAL/OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1985 PROJECTIONS 1/

	<u>Construc- tion</u>	<u>Manufac- turing</u>	<u>Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance, Insurance & Real Estate</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Total all Occupations</u>
TOTAL	14,500	12,200	30,300	64,000	37,200	231,300	233,400	622,900
Professional, Technical & Kindred	600	1,800	3,600	3,600	3,200	80,400	74,000	167,200
Managers & Officials	1,000	1,480	3,000	5,900	6,200	25,000	19,800	62,300
Sales	100	600	600	12,200	1,800	1,500	100	16,800
28 Clerical	700	2,600	9,600	13,300	17,600	61,000	91,800	196,600
Craft & Kindred	7,100	3,300	6,600	3,400	1,900	6,900	12,300	41,600
Operatives	700	1,900	4,800	4,100	100	7,300	5,200	24,000
Service	400	300	1,000	19,000	6,000	47,800	20,900	95,400
Laborers	3,900	300	1,100	2,600	300	1,400	9,400	19,000

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XIII

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30)

INDUSTRY	1970 ^{2/}	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ALL INDUSTRIES	295,660	286,955	295,099	299,995	298,929	295,950	292,922	291,887	304,083	318,792	326,997
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	135	191	171	166	177	184	197	167	167	159	171
MINING	40	43	43	42	45	52	37	39	46	47	53
CONSTRUCTION	19,623	18,629	20,103	21,473	23,577	21,653	17,023	14,563	14,342	14,642	13,605
Building Construction-General Contractors and Operative Builders	6,238	5,625	6,138	6,926	7,789	7,138	5,014	3,976	4,106	4,687	4,484
General Contractors	2,785	2,970	3,348	4,193	4,763	4,562	3,945	2,753	2,822	2,407	1,744
Special Trade Contractors	10,600	10,034	10,617	10,354	11,025	9,953	8,054	7,834	7,414	7,548	7,377
MANUFACTURING	18,585	17,990	17,205	16,787	16,383	15,511	15,114	14,883	14,913	15,197	15,433
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	13,016	13,060	12,944	12,822	12,665	12,104	11,516	11,347	11,574	11,939	12,182
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	27,839	26,000	26,052	26,497	26,384	25,813	25,950	26,071	26,185	26,799	27,215
Local & Suburban Transit & Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation	4,298	4,255	3,924	4,157	4,839	5,069	5,970	6,096	6,157	6,316	6,491
Communication	13,872	13,326	13,430	13,085	12,667	12,523	12,559	12,697	12,953	13,157	13,028
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	5,739	4,762	4,676	4,810	4,972	4,926	4,451	4,391	4,267	4,363	4,474
WHOLESALE TRADE	20,075	17,481	15,948	15,456	14,581	13,765	13,146	12,854	12,848	12,753	12,171
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,199	7,853	7,760	7,672	7,292
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,947	5,001	5,088	5,081	4,879
RETAIL TRADE	60,696	59,602	58,994	57,174	53,551	51,296	51,395	50,720	51,526	52,140	51,671
General Merchandise Stores	10,931	11,207	11,587	11,591	10,771	9,923	9,274	6,941	7,111	7,269	6,853
Food Stores	5,367	5,200	5,170	4,756	4,572	4,544	4,262	4,114	4,001	3,905	4,095
Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	5,291	4,931	4,647	4,369	3,532	3,556	3,534	3,205	3,073	2,722	2,313
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5,037	5,115	4,983	4,800	4,406	3,900	5,268	4,989	4,973	4,868	4,894
Furniture, Home Furnishings and Equipment Stores	3,259	3,026	2,861	2,781	2,447	1,957	1,935	2,028	1,981	1,955	1,911
Eating and Drinking Places	19,397	18,604	18,481	18,370	18,049	18,444	19,743	20,234	21,072	22,068	22,435
Miscellaneous Retail	9,873	9,909	9,837	9,176	8,470	7,927	8,385	8,249	8,445	8,543	8,373

TABLE A-XIII
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^{1/}
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30) (Continued)

INDUSTRY	1970 ^{2/}	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	31,198	30,713	30,178	30,063	29,838	29,468	30,160	30,059	29,998	31,303	31,969
Banking	5,290	5,278	5,229	5,401	5,667	5,731	5,766	5,866	6,024	6,363	6,805
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	2,823	2,966	3,366	3,637	3,654	3,757	4,021	3,971	3,975	4,302	4,514
Insurance	4,831	4,737	4,456	4,167	4,310	4,291	4,799	4,367	4,358	4,739	4,823
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	1,715	1,745	1,793	1,818	1,840	1,823	1,677	1,759	1,801	1,732	1,628
Real Estate	13,904	13,448	12,909	12,575	11,994	11,554	11,674	11,678	11,458	11,636	11,379
SERVICES	117,469	116,306	126,405	132,337	134,393	138,208	139,900	142,531	154,059	165,745	174,704
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	9,401	9,280	8,611	8,650	8,003	7,747	8,240	8,496	9,105	9,257	10,118
Personal Services	7,936	7,106	6,387	5,884	5,247	4,982	4,564	4,399	4,191	4,177	4,064
Business Services	23,122	21,582	21,933	22,881	24,036	24,147	24,379	25,792	28,189	31,179	34,694
Automotive Repairs, Services and Garages	3,100	3,178	3,313	3,319	3,125	3,000	2,803	2,780	2,872	2,888	2,723
Amusement and Recreation Services, Except Motion Pictures	1,910	1,979	1,704	1,675	1,723	1,505	1,744	1,529	1,545	1,598	1,739
Health Services	9,715	10,069	15,321	17,175	20,089	22,255	22,841	22,855	24,018	24,687	25,460
Legal Services	5,569	5,784	6,307	7,065	7,887	8,423	8,945	9,911	11,494	13,254	15,592
Educational Services	21,017	21,160	21,467	22,439	20,619	20,347	19,437	19,135	21,609	25,127	23,469
Social Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,061	7,882	8,888	9,057	8,885
Membership Organizations	22,120	22,968	26,950	27,840	27,692	28,979	21,865	22,085	23,278	23,953	25,598
Miscellaneous Services	10,545	10,388	10,895	11,524	12,272	13,244	10,014	14,888	16,134	17,252	18,659
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	203,098	205,096	211,546	211,295	214,506	217,541	222,708	224,592	228,489	232,399	229,602
DISTRICT GOVERNMENT	55,732	61,411	62,431	64,900	63,542	63,783	60,884	57,850	59,173	60,764	56,477

^{1/} Industry groups with employment of 1500 or less are excluded therefore detail do not add to totals.

^{2/} Calendar Year

Source: The Annual Reports of the D.C. Unemployment Insurance Program.

TABLE A-XIV

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30)

INDUSTRY	1970 ^{2/}	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ALL INDUSTRIES	7,815	8,162	8,771	9,394	10,162	11,029	11,779	12,713	13,374	14,278	15,670
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	7,202	6,657	8,034	8,034	7,852	8,747	8,512	9,015	9,379	10,367	11,365
MINING	13,637	14,016	15,002	15,002	18,549	21,533	26,706	27,386	27,626	30,567	34,257
CONSTRUCTION	8,704	9,691	10,575	11,634	12,621	13,533	15,607	16,014	15,680	16,172	16,771
Building Construction-General Contractors											
and Operative Builders	8,034	8,932	9,764	11,229	12,702	12,947	15,746	15,537	14,966	15,413	16,774
General Contractors	8,578	9,986	11,492	13,263	15,147	15,653	16,888	18,057	17,031	17,700	18,307
Special Trade Contractors	9,131	10,029	10,754	11,244	11,472	12,982	14,894	15,538	15,561	16,156	16,406
MANUFACTURING	9,894	10,503	11,595	12,639	13,456	15,274	16,567	17,065	18,211	19,961	21,788
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	10,282	10,843	12,107	12,785	13,867	15,743	16,720	17,206	18,242	20,241	21,995
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	9,564	10,204	11,457	12,479	13,352	14,799	15,697	17,164	18,824	20,286	22,062
Local & Suburban Transit & Interurban											
Highway Passenger Transportation	9,604	9,560	10,211	11,457	11,903	14,469	13,415	14,351	16,500	17,986	19,155
Communication	9,989	10,857	11,890	12,990	14,325	16,030	17,877	19,696	21,450	23,105	25,559
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	9,453	10,010	10,803	11,672	12,789	13,365	14,854	16,533	17,707	18,846	20,693
WHOLESALE TRADE	11,551	11,121	11,538	12,466	13,760	14,935	15,658	16,927	17,874	19,363	21,202
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,266	18,225	18,989	20,735	22,699
Wholesale Trade-Non-durable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,651	15,618	16,173	17,291	18,964
RETAIL TRADE	5,538	5,667	5,913	6,280	6,648	7,160	7,641	8,096	8,378	8,619	9,325
General Merchandise Stores	5,629	5,704	5,933	6,099	6,499	7,279	8,064	8,716	9,400	9,575	10,548
Food Stores	5,821	6,148	6,695	7,530	7,963	9,135	10,074	10,698	11,500	12,213	13,074
Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service											
Stations	6,824	7,219	7,635	8,051	9,096	9,441	10,001	10,686	10,924	11,286	12,578
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5,883	5,789	5,929	6,094	6,569	7,399	7,908	8,574	8,856	9,651	10,256
Furniture, Home Furnishings and											
Equipment Stores	7,372	7,611	7,966	8,286	9,000	9,642	10,264	10,351	11,110	11,726	12,989
Eating and Drinking Places	4,051	4,128	4,275	4,688	4,936	5,319	5,663	6,031	6,230	6,425	6,896
Miscellaneous Retail	6,475	6,542	6,824	7,386	7,849	7,991	8,460	8,923	9,027	9,286	10,307

TABLE A-XIV

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^{1/}
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30) (Continued)

INDUSTRY	1970 ^{2/}	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6,903	7,455	8,177	8,614	9,174	9,941	10,718	11,658	12,714	13,990	15,468
Banking	7,515	7,982	8,597	8,832	9,413	10,331	10,784	11,724	12,536	13,791	15,098
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	8,350	8,889	9,450	9,945	10,935	11,722	12,740	13,529	14,603	15,772	17,148
Insurance	8,566	9,139	9,681	10,309	10,965	11,749	11,828	13,456	14,262	15,122	16,652
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	11,123	9,816	10,632	11,234	11,695	12,608	12,974	14,235	15,382	16,966	18,354
Real Estate	5,014	5,398	5,886	6,231	6,578	6,944	7,766	8,406	9,495	10,434	11,421
SERVICES	7,702	8,119	8,671	9,198	9,933	10,733	11,454	12,593	13,189	14,062	15,574
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	4,957	4,919	5,438	5,677	6,275	6,634	7,437	8,223	8,723	9,730	10,131
Personal Services	4,866	5,259	5,501	5,663	6,166	6,689	6,860	7,259	8,085	8,574	9,336
Business Services	7,153	7,567	8,092	8,196	8,240	8,944	9,291	10,079	11,050	12,036	13,301
Automotive Repairs, Services and Garages	6,047	5,989	6,382	6,771	7,149	7,774	8,158	8,796	8,963	9,677	10,501
Amusement and Recreation Services, Except Motion Pictures	6,660	6,733	7,392	8,865	8,851	9,493	7,450	9,075	9,826	10,911	11,515
Health Services	6,413	6,940	7,566	8,497	9,359	10,253	11,228	12,793	13,357	14,061	15,957
Legal Services	10,412	10,670	11,247	12,330	13,382	14,540	15,623	17,077	18,445	17,108	21,977
Educational Services	7,124	7,692	8,517	9,027	9,731	10,282	10,919	12,122	11,336	11,405	13,843
Social Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,131	10,160	9,827	11,119	12,061
Membership Organizations	9,489	9,879	10,316	10,861	11,744	12,517	14,680	15,706	16,772	18,082	19,178
Miscellaneous Services	11,371	11,675	11,909	12,427	13,719	14,648	15,628	16,701	17,591	18,475	19,444
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12,247	12,635	13,340	14,075	14,982	15,872	17,355	18,366	19,863	21,039	22,805
DISTRICT GOVERNMENT	8,512	7,784	8,217	8,575	9,402	10,454	11,443	12,795	13,380	13,834	16,008

^{1/} Industry groups with employment of 1500 or less are excluded.

^{2/} Calendar Year

Source: The Annual Reports of the D.C. Unemployment Insurance Program.

TABLE A-XV

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1981 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL	566.7	566.6	572.0	575.0	582.2	577.6	576.2	578.7	596.3	612.5	616.1	612.3
Manufacturing	19.3	18.5	17.8	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.4	14.7
Food & Kindred Products	—	—	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & Publishing	—	—	13.0	13.0	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.2	11.6
All Other Manufacturing	—	—	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
NON-MANUFACTURING	547.4	548.1	554.1	557.6	565.2	562.1	560.9	563.9	581.3	597.2	608.7	597.6
Construction	18.4	17.8	19.3	20.7	22.1	19.6	16.3	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.2	11.8
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	30.8	28.6	28.6	26.1	25.8	25.1	24.7	25.6	25.6	26.0	25.7	26.4
Interstate Railroads	—	—	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Transp., Except R.R.	—	—	8.0	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1
Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	—	—	18.3	17.8	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.8	17.3	17.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80.1	76.0	73.8	71.9	67.4	64.9	63.9	64.1	64.5	65.3	63.6	63.6
Wholesale Trade	18.8	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	11.8	11.6
Retail Trade	61.3	59.8	58.8	56.7	53.2	51.4	50.9	51.2	51.6	52.5	51.8	52.0
General Merchandise	—	—	9.2	9.1	8.2	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.3
Food	—	—	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1
Auto. & Access. Deal. & Gas Serv. Stations	—	—	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.2
Apparel & Accessories	—	—	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7
Eating & Drinking Places	—	—	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.8	19.9	20.5	21.2	22.5	22.7	23.8
Misc. Retail Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.C.	—	—	15.1	14.2	13.5	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.8	34.2	33.4	33.6	34.4	33.2	33.2	33.7	33.9	34.7	34.4	34.3
Banking	—	—	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.9
All Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	—	—	28.2	28.2	28.6	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.8	28.2	27.6	27.4

TABLE A-XV (Continued)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1981 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Service & Miscellaneous	134.6	134.8	138.8	141.4	144.6	145.0	146.5	150.5	161.2	172.5	181.5	186.5
Hotel & Lodging Places	—	—	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.2	10.4	10.0
Personal Services	—	—	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1
Business Services	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	24.4	26.5	28.7	32.3	35.0	34.9
Health Services	—	—	—	—	—	22.7	22.9	23.0	24.1	25.2	26.1	26.4
Legal Services	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	9.2	10.3	11.9	13.8	16.1	17.3
Educational Services	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	19.3	19.2	22.7	25.1	26.3	30.0
Membership Organizations	—	—	—	—	—	28.2	28.8	28.6	28.4	29.4	29.1	30.1
All Other Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	—	—	—	—	—	29.8	28.8	29.7	32.0	33.3	34.5	33.8
Government	249.7	256.7	260.2	263.8	270.9	274.3	276.3	275.6	281.6	284.5	282.2	275.0
Federal Government	203.1	207.7	211.6	211.6	215.4	214.6	220.2	220.9	226.5	228.2	228.6	225.4
State/Local Government	46.6	49.0	48.6	52.3	55.5	59.7	56.1	54.7	55.1	56.3	53.7	49.6

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XVI

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 - 1981 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL	1,184.6	1,217.7	1,262.4	1,311.4	1,336.0	1,341.6	1,365.4	1,404.3	1,478.7	1,555.6	1,592.5	1,602.5
Manufacturing	46.4	46.0	45.6	48.3	50.1	48.7	49.0	49.4	51.8	56.0	58.2	58.5
Food & Kindred Product	—	—	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
Printing & Publishing	—	—	18.8	19.3	19.9	18.9	19.2	20.0	21.0	22.5	23.3	22.9
All Other Manufacturin	—	—	20.5	22.7	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3	25.8	28.6	29.8	30.6
NON-MANUFACTURING	1,138.2	1,171.7	1,216.8	1,263.0	1,285.9	1,292.9	1,316.4	1,354.9	1,426.9	1,499.5	1,534.3	1,544.0
Construction	70.4	73.6	83.5	92.0	89.1	73.1	71.4	73.5	80.9	85.9	81.7	76.3
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	60.8	60.3	62.0	62.0	62.5	60.5	61.1	62.9	64.1	67.5	71.4	72.3
Interstate Railroads	—	—	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
Transp., Except R.R.	—	—	27.0	26.9	26.7	24.9	25.4	25.7	25.7	27.7	29.6	29.0
Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	—	—	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.3	32.2	33.3	34.8	36.7	38.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	229.1	235.2	245.5	255.7	250.6	253.7	260.4	269.1	283.7	296.7	301.5	309.4
Wholesale Trade	38.9	39.0	40.2	43.2	42.1	42.6	43.4	44.9	48.9	53.2	55.2	57.7
Retail Trade	190.2	196.2	205.3	212.5	208.6	211.0	217.0	224.1	234.8	243.5	246.3	251.6
General Merchandise	—	—	35.7	38.3	37.2	35.8	35.0	37.2	39.1	39.8	38.3	37.8
Food	—	—	29.1	28.8	27.9	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.8	28.8	30.7	30.9
Auto. & Access. Deal & Gas Serv. Stations	—	—	28.9	29.5	26.6	28.1	29.0	29.0	29.7	28.4	27.0	26.4
Apparel & Accessorie	—	—	16.2	16.3	15.3	14.7	15.9	16.2	16.5	17.5	17.8	18.3
Eating & Drinking Places	—	—	49.2	52.3	53.9	56.9	61.6	65.3	69.9	74.5	75.8	80.4
Misc. Retail Trade	—	—	46.2	47.3	47.6	47.2	46.9	47.9	50.8	54.5	56.8	57.7
N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.9	69.8	73.0	77.1	78.9	76.4	77.7	81.6	84.4	88.7	90.2	91.6
Banking	—	—	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.6	18.1	19.5	19.9
All Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	—	—	59.3	62.5	63.3	60.6	61.6	64.8	66.8	70.6	70.7	71.7

TABLE A-XVI (Continued)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
 WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
 1970 - 1981 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Service & Miscellaneous	254.7	260.8	274.7	288.6	302.0	308.9	319.7	338.0	370.3	406.9	429.9	446.7
Hotel & Lodging Places	—	—	14.5	15.7	15.5	16.0	16.9	17.4	18.2	19.2	20.9	20.9
Personal Services	—	—	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.5	17.9
All Other Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	—	—	242.6	255.6	270.1	276.9	286.6	303.8	335.1	370.1	391.5	407.9
Government	456.3	472.0	478.2	487.6	502.8	520.4	526.2	529.8	543.6	553.9	559.6	547.6
Federal Government	321.7	329.2	330.5	331.8	339.3	347.0	352.4	353.9	358.9	361.5	366.2	359.5
State/Local Government	134.6	142.8	147.7	155.8	163.5	173.4	173.8	175.9	184.6	192.3	193.3	188.1

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

For the first time Total Manufacturing Production Worker figures have been compiled for the Washington Metropolitan Area for publication. Production Worker and Hours and Earnings data for the Metropolitan Area can be provided no further back than 1979. In 1979 a new methodology was introduced, therefore, earlier years data is not comparable to 1979 forward.

TABLE A-XVII

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA
JANUARY 1979 DECEMBER 1979

Month	Total Manufacturing			Durable Goods			Non-Durable Goods		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
January	290.68	38.5	7.55	237.98	39.4	6.04	329.99	37.8	8.73
February	287.66	37.8	7.61	228.31	37.8	6.04	333.40	37.8	8.82
March	302.44	39.9	7.58	251.10	41.3	6.08	341.83	38.8	8.81
April	292.22	38.5	7.59	248.67	40.9	6.08	324.64	36.6	8.87
May	299.91	39.0	7.69	245.83	40.3	6.10	341.10	37.9	9.00
June	300.89	39.8	7.56	258.94	41.9	6.18	332.34	38.2	8.70
July	302.61	39.3	7.70	259.16	41.8	6.20	335.48	37.4	8.97
August	305.31	38.5	7.93	257.71	41.3	6.24	342.01	36.5	9.37
September	315.93	39.1	8.08	262.06	41.4	6.33	355.30	37.4	9.50
October	305.37	39.0	7.83	260.99	41.1	6.35	336.75	37.5	8.98
November	311.95	40.2	7.76	264.82	43.2	6.13	345.42	38.0	9.09
December	327.57	41.1	7.97	277.25	43.8	6.33	363.63	39.1	9.30
Average Annual	303.41	39.2	7.74	254.20	41.2	6.17	339.68	37.7	9.01

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XVIII

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA
JANUARY 1980 DECEMBER 1980

Month	Total Manufacturing			Durable Goods			Non-Durable Goods		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
January	324.79	39.9	8.14	264.50	41.2	6.42	372.27	38.9	9.57
February	323.16	39.7	8.14	266.80	41.3	6.46	366.52	38.5	9.52
March	322.38	39.8	8.10	271.83	41.5	6.55	354.94	37.8	9.39
April	314.63	38.7	8.13	269.73	40.5	6.66	348.38	37.3	9.34
May	319.66	38.7	8.26	276.35	40.7	6.79	352.66	37.2	9.48
June	319.99	38.6	8.29	284.26	40.9	6.95	346.49	36.9	9.39
July	328.32	38.4	8.55	276.86	40.3	6.87	366.05	36.9	9.92
August	338.04	38.9	8.69	286.77	41.5	6.91	377.68	37.1	10.18
September	345.20	40.0	8.63	292.29	42.3	6.91	385.30	38.3	10.06
October	346.50	39.6	8.75	281.06	41.7	6.74	396.43	37.9	10.46
November	330.79	39.1	8.46	287.58	41.8	6.88	364.69	37.1	9.83
December	344.25	40.5	8.50	293.09	42.6	6.88	383.17	38.9	9.85
Average Annual	332.48	39.3	8.46	278.78	41.3	6.75	373.84	37.8	9.89

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XIX

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA
JANUARY 1981 DECEMBER 1981

Month	Total Manufacturing			Durable Goods			Non-Durable Goods		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
January	338.45	39.4	8.59	283.45	41.5	6.83	383.90	37.6	10.21
February	332.02	39.2	8.47	283.50	42.0	6.75	371.95	39.6	10.08
March	337.82	39.1	8.64	290.65	41.7	6.97	377.12	36.9	10.22
April	333.98	38.3	8.72	294.24	41.5	7.09	368.78	35.7	10.33
May	352.04	39.6	8.89	300.89	42.2	7.13	394.50	37.5	10.52
June	347.88	39.0	8.92	304.20	41.5	7.33	384.93	36.8	10.46
July	346.48	38.8	8.93	298.80	41.1	7.27	386.77	36.8	10.51
August	352.56	39.0	9.04	300.44	41.1	7.31	396.50	37.3	10.63
September	352.41	39.2	8.99	299.71	41.0	7.31	396.98	37.7	10.53
October	357.19	39.6	9.02	306.50	41.7	7.35	397.57	37.9	10.49
November	359.96	39.6	9.09	308.38	41.9	7.36	399.92	37.8	10.58
December	364.02	39.1	9.31	307.40	40.5	7.59	406.29	37.9	10.72
Average Annual	348.10	39.2	8.88	298.39	41.5	7.19	388.37	37.2	10.44

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XX
TOTAL PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA ^{1/}
JANUARY 1979 - DECEMBER 1981

Month	Year			Net Change 1979-80	Percent Change 1979-80	Net Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1980-81
	1979	1980	1981				
January	27,400	27,900	28,500	500	1.7	600	2.0
February	27,200	27,900	28,700	700	2.4	700	2.6
March	27,500	27,900	28,800	400	1.5	900	3.1
April	27,900	27,800	28,200	-100	-0.4	400	1.6
May	27,900	27,500	28,500	-400	-1.4	1,000	3.4
June	28,000	27,300	28,500	-700	-2.4	1,200	4.2
July	28,400	27,200	28,400	-1,300	-4.4	1,200	4.1
August	28,100	27,500	28,300	-500	-1.8	800	2.8
September	27,800	27,000	28,200	-800	-2.8	1,200	4.2
October	27,700	27,600	28,800	-100	-0.3	100	0.5
November	27,900	27,800	27,700	-100	-0.5	-100	-0.3
December	27,900	27,500	27,900	-400	-1.4	400	1.3
Average Annual	27,800	27,600	28,300	-200	-0.8	700	2.5

^{1/} Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market, Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XXI
ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA
1979 - 1981 PROJECTIONS FOR 1982-1985

<u>Years</u>	<u>Total All Manufacturing</u>	<u>Durable Goods</u>	<u>Non-durable Goods</u>
1979	\$7.74	\$6.17	\$9.01
1980	\$8.46	\$6.75	\$9.89
1981	\$8.88	\$7.19	\$10.44
1982	\$9.51	\$7.76	\$11.25
1983	\$10.09	\$8.32	\$11.97
1984	\$10.76	\$8.95	\$12.78
1985	\$11.44	\$9.61	\$13.62

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market, Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE -XXII

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT ACTIVITIES UNDER ALL PROGRAMS
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1961 - 1981

Year	Initial claims received 1/	Weeks claimed received	Number of payments	Amount of payments 2/	New Claims allowed on first deter- mination 3/	First payments	Exhaustions
1961.....	59,316	448,312	404,528	\$10,915,551	36,706	32,257	14,037
1962.....	49,560	365,550	322,812	9,837,988	28,047	23,388	9,489
1963.....	52,393	412,590	366,088	13,869,226	27,010	22,725	5,852
1964.....	45,334	380,572	343,635	13,423,667	24,916	20,949	5,559
1965.....	39,714	331,834	295,695	12,205,819	23,226	18,723	4,574
1966.....	35,191	259,379	231,807	10,028,218	20,483	15,736	3,223
1967.....	32,969	259,969	229,869	10,382,061	20,211	15,605	3,153
1968.....	32,908	279,936	251,010	11,905,070	19,858	16,074	3,585
1969.....	31,824	268,600	243,486	12,430,062	19,871	16,074	3,545
1970.....	39,264	369,594	342,013	18,868,850	24,692	20,901	5,155
1971.....	44,423	455,495	437,025	26,204,304	28,471	24,299	7,387
1972.4/.....	50,130	478,338	475,754	33,803,189	32,292	28,163	9,076
1973.....	44,689	504,875	509,455	39,658,727	29,133	25,441	9,187
1974.....	51,513	625,002	581,850	48,626,500	34,438	29,777	11,171
1975.4/ ...	113,758	1,230,714	1,161,766	105,342,784	79,970	74,320	34,819
1976.4/.....	97,813	986,694	1,073,856	103,573,817	69,676	62,749	39,568
1977.4/.....	84,801	959,136	913,368	95,772,910	61,253	55,528	29,888
1978.4/.....	54,692	716,693	657,211	72,367,084	39,486	34,495	15,586
1979.....	50,658	649,261	601,203 5/	71,308,031 5/	39,762	30,119	11,853
1980.4/.....	56,859	720,388	663,695	83,441,111	41,839	34,544	15,225
1981.....	54,547 6/	811,905	757,720	105,355,803	44,518	38,716	13,956

1/ Includes new and additional claims.

2/ Not adjusted for cancelled checks and refunds.

3/ Excludes data for UCV or UCX under the regular programs.

4/ Includes Regular, Extended Benefits, Federal Supplemental Benefits, and Special Unemployment Assistance Benefits Programs.

5/ Includes late EB payments for weeks claimed prior to 1979.

6/ Includes Regular and Extended Benefits Programs.

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